FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 208

24 October 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Session on U.S.-USSR Missile Talks Held AA 1
IZVESTIYA Urges FRG Decision Against Euromissile Deployment AA 1
[Grigoryants, 21 Oct]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

International Scientific Conference Opens in Berlin CC 1
Arrival of CPSU Delegation CC 1
Honecker, Ponomarev Speeches [PRAVDA 21 Oct] CC 1
Return of CPSU Delegation CC 7
U.S. Said Stepping Up Propaganda War Ahead of Madrid Conference CC 8
[Romantsov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Oct]
UN Security Council Discusses Iranian-Iraqi Conflict CC 9
Karmal Message to Waldheim on UN Anniversary Reported CC 10

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Gulf Intervention Plans Reflect U.S. 'Hegemonist Policy' A 1
[Kornilov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 18 Oct]
Goryanov Sees U.S. Stirring Major Conflicts in Asia A 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Oct]
Vasilyev: Doves in Retreat in War Hysteria Atmosphere A 5
[PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Goncharov Scores 'Blackmail' of Grain Embargo A 7

NORTHEAST ASIA

Korolev Denounces South Korean Referendum for New Constitution C 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Describes Rise to Power of President Chon C 1
[14 Oct]

SOUTH ASIA

Prime Minister Karmal's USSR Visit Continues D 1
Leningrad Tour; Meeting With Romanov D 1
Departure for Moscow D 1
Correspondent Denies Kabul Garrison Revolt [(Bazilyevich)] D 1
Makisomv Assesses Soviet-Afghan Economic Cooperation D 2
Stepanov Scores Ziaul Haq Remarks on 'Afghan Question' D 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Oct]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Cites Hanoi Protest Against PRC Border Incursion [19 Oct] E 1
Vinogradov Recounts Earlier Vietnamese-PRC Border Conflict E 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Oct]
Burmese President U Ne Win's China Visit Reported E 1
Fadeyev Discusses Soviet Assistance to Kampuchea E 1
[PRAVDA 15 Oct]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Kirilenko Visit to Czechoslovakia F 1
Friendship Meeting Addresses F 1
Czechoslovak Reportage F 2
USSR, Poland Exchange Instruments for Legal Protocol F 2
[IZVESTIYA 18 Oct]
Afghan Official Keshtmand Meets With Honecker F 3
CPSU Delegation Visit to Yugoslavia Reported F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Pshenkin Views FRG Reaction to GDR Currency Measure G 1
[IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]
Party Views on Ostpolitik Seen As Main Factor in FRG Election G 1
[Portugalov, Semenov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 15 Oct]
Suyetina Views U.S., NATO Pressure on Turkey, Greece G 3
Reaction to Death of Italian Communist Luigi Longo Reported G 4
Ponomarev Comments in Rome [ANSA] G 4
Italian Communist Party Cited [PRAVDA 18 Oct] G 5
CPSU Condolences to PCI [PRAVDA 18 Oct] G 5
Protocol With France on Space Exploration Reported G 6
Giscard Trip to PRC, 'Disagreement' With Chinese Leadership Reported G 6
Finnish Military Academy Delegation Ends Visit G 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

NOVOYE VREMYA Scores Police Raid on Cairo Office H 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 42]
Afghan Counterrevolutionary Group Formed in Cairo H 2
Brezhnev, Kosygin Send Condolences on Algerian Earthquake H 2
[PRAVDA 13 Oct]
Yemeni Party Congress Document Reported H 2
Briefs: Aid to Algeria H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan Communique on South African Border Violations Cited J 1
Soweto Protests, UN Debate on South Africa Examined [Luzun] J 1
Zimbabwe Trade Union Leader Comments on Reforms [(Longa)] J 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Joint Session of Supreme Soviet Continues R 1
Plan, Budget Approved R 1
Further on Plan, Budget R 1
23 October Afternoon Session R 2
Makeyev Deputy Chairman R 4
Oil Minister Address R 4
AUCCTU Secretary Address R 5
Ibragimov on U.S. Policy R 5
Tikhonov Biography R 6
End of Session R 6
Variations to Central Committee Plenum Endorsement [PRAVDA 22 Oct] R 7
Variations to Brezhnev's Central Committee Plenum Speech R 7
[PRAVDA 22 Oct]
Legislative Proposals Commissions Examine Draft Laws R 8
[PRAVDA 19 Oct]

IZVESTIYA Reviews Anthology of Tikhonov Speeches, Articles [15 Oct] R 9
Kuznetsov Presents National Awards in Kremlin Ceremony R 12
[PRAVDA 15 Oct]
Detention of Ship by Border Guards Reported R 12
[Lenchevskiy in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 15 Oct]
Brezhnev Signs Decree Honoring 'MOSCOW NEWS' R 13
Belorussian CP Auditing Commission Meets [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 18 Oct] R 13
Georgian Council of Ministers Appoints Deputy Trade Minister R 13
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 16 Oct]
Latvian TU Council Plenum Held 16 October R 13
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 17 Oct]
Latvian CP Replaces Reassigned Second Secretary Strelkov R 14
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 18 Oct]
Armenian Supreme Court Debates Right of Defense R 15
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 7 Oct]
2-Day Strike by Workers in Estonia Reported R 15
Estonian Militia Chiefs Consult in Tartu [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 16 Oct] R 15
Dissident Given 10-Year Sentence in Ukraine R 15
[Paris L'HUMANITE 16 Oct]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Minister Orudzhev Describes Gas Industry Achievements S 1
[PRAVDA 15 Oct]
'Cadre Work Approach' of Oil Association Director Criticized S 2
[Lisin in PRAVDA 12 Oct]
Food Industry Minister Discusses Achievements, Tasks S 3
[PRAVDA 19 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Editorial Examines Preparations for Livestock Wintering [17 Oct] T 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Editorial [16 Oct] T 2
Harvesting, Sowing Progress in Kazakhstan Reported T 3
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Oct]
Grain Production Stability Achieved in Kazakhstan T 4
[Ganzha]
Abkhazskiy Obkom Plenum Discusses Stockraising Shortcomings T 5
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 16 Oct]

SESSION ON U.S.-USSR MISSILE TALKS HELD

LD231920 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 23 Oct, TASS--The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States today held another meeting here at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

IZVESTIYA URGES FRG DECISION AGAINST EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD231423 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 October 1980 Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Pentagon's Snares," a 2,000-word Bonn dispatch from correspondent A. Grigoryants suggesting that, in the wake of publication of Directive 59, which placed West Germany "in a ticklish position," the "debate over whether there should or should not be Pershings on FRG soil has gained a second wind."

Grigoryants recalls that there are already "about 7,000 American nuclear warheads" in the FRG and that "the Pentagon intends to put the lion's share of its Pershings and Tomahawks there." And, he writes, "since the presidential directive marks a shift in American strategy toward preparations for a first strike, the role of the nuclear devices deployed in West Germany becomes clear." "In the light of Directive 59 the West German public has perceived the underlying motives of the U.S. plans for deploying 'Eurostrategic missiles,'" he declares.

Grigoryants goes on to cite the critical comments of FRG academics and newspapers regarding Directive 59 and its implications for the country, writing: "The analysis of Carter's directive made by objective observers is strengthening the suspicion that, to the Pentagon, West Germany is merely a pawn in a global anti-Soviet strategy. Today many people in West Germany who cannot be ranked as friends of our country realize that. The West German public is worried by the increase in militant anti-Sovietism in Washington's policy, since it realizes that under those conditions the FRG may play the role of American military springboard."

The dispatch concludes:

"The louder the criticism of Washington, the more sophisticated become the attempts by the mouthpieces of the transatlantic 'hawks' to neutralize the flareup of anti-American feeling and psychologically ensure the implementation of the new U.S. doctrine. Washington's nuclear strategy is called no less than an instrument...for maintaining peace. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE claims that the doctrine...lessens the danger of a war developing into a nuclear holocaust, although in fact the situation is quite the reverse. War using nuclear weapons is now being mentioned in passing as something possible and even acceptable.

"Thus Washington, relying on the American faction on the banks of the Rhine--the CDU/CSU opposition bloc--and circles of the military-industrial complex, is seeking to drag the FRG into the maelstrom of a reckless policy of nuclear blackmail and possible military adventures. West Germany is being pushed onto a suicidal path.

"Now that the Bundestag elections are over, the question of deploying the American missiles in the FRG is again coming to the fore of public debate in political circles. Having considerably strengthened its positions in parliament, H. Schmidt's government can now, people believe, consider the question more calmly without fearing pressure from the pro-American Strauss-Kohl faction, which was defeated in the elections; but combining doses of 'Atlantic solidarity' more precisely with the interests of the country's own security.

"The prospects of a different policy have been opened up before Europe, the FRG included--a policy of continuing detente, curbing the arms race and developing peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples. There must be a decision! The FRG is faced with a serious choice on which not only its own fate but also the future of Europe depend to a considerable extent."

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OPENS IN BERLIN

Arrival of CPSU Delegation

LD200750 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct, TASS--A CPSU delegation comprising B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo (head of the delegation); O.B. Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department; K.N. Brutents and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy heads of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; A.A. Gromyko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute; and Ye. M. Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Eastern Studies, arrived here today. The delegation will take part in an international conference on the subject of "the joint struggle of the working movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism and for social progress," which the SED Central Committee is conducting jointly with the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA.

The delegation was met at Berlin's Schoenfeld Airport by H. Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as P.A. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR; K.I. Zarodov, editor in chief of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA; and other officials.

Honecker, Ponomarev Speeches

LD231351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 4

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents report: "Against Imperialism, for Social Progress: International Scientific Conference"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct--An international scientific conference on the subject of "the joint struggle of the workers movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism, for social progress" opened here today. It has been organized by the SED Central Committee in conjunction with the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

Some 116 delegations of communist and workers parties, other revolutionary parties and also national liberation movements--representatives of the working people of European, American, Asian and African countries and Australia--gathered in Berlin's palace of the republic. The conference was opened by H. Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Then E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, delivered a speech.

Our conference, he said, unites representatives of the three main revolutionary currents of modern times: the world socialist system, the workers movement in capitalist countries and the national liberation movement. It provides an opportunity for a comradely exchange of opinions on a multitude of questions which face us all and arise at one stage or another of our struggle.

We will soon be celebrating for the 63d time the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was a turning point in human history, which initiated the fundamental changes which have been leaving their mark on the world since then. The victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism in World War II accelerated this process still further.

The fact that imperialism's inhuman colonial system has collapsed is of truly historic significance, E. Honecker pointed out. In this connection he pointed to the victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and also Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and other countries.

The people's revolutions in Afghanistan and a number of other countries have destroyed the strongholds of despotism and opened up the path to freedom for their peoples. The movement of the nonaligned countries has become an important factor in international politics, the speaker said.

Seeking to halt the revolutionary process, to assert its sphere of domination and exploitation and to restore its lost positions, imperialism, particularly at the start of the eighties, went over to a fierce counteroffensive, the speaker pointed out. Encountering the growing magnetic attraction of socialism's inspiring example for the peoples of the liberated states of Africa, Asia and Latin America, imperialism is directing its chief strike against the socialist states, real socialism and the world communist movement.

At the same time imperialism, combining militant anticommunism and anti-Sovetism, has now begun vigorously promoting also in African, Asian and Latin American countries the theses of the imaginary reconciliation of classes and so-called "social partnership," the idealogy of so-called "humane socialism" and so forth.

But the proponents of this sort of socialism have not built socialism anywhere. Socialism really exists where the generally accepted scientific theory of Marx, Engels and Lenin is consistently applied and successfully implemented, E. Honecker emphasized. He criticized the bourgeois and Maoist theses of so-called "superpowers" and of "rich and poor countries" and other theories aimed, in particular, at isolating the progressive forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America from the revolutionary forces of modern times.

As experience shows, the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America inevitably encounter imperialism's neocolonialist policy in the struggle for their economic independence. With new, more flexible methods imperialism is trying to keep them in their former dependence and to ensure for itself for a long time to come the plundering of national raw material resources, the exploitation of cheap manpower and sales markets controlled by it.

Noting the great significance of the UN special session which tackled specific questions of the establishment of a new international economic order, E. Honecker said: It was graphically confirmed that the positions of progressive forces in countries which have freed themselves from colonialism and in capitalist states coincide with the socialist countries' positions on the main questions of the struggle against imperialism's neocolonialist policy.

For the purpose of overthrowing revolutionary democratic governments subversive methods are vigorously being elaborated and applied, including economic sabotage, organized trade in people and acts of terrorism. In this way a situation of political instability is created, as well as an excuse for undeclared wars. Such a war is being waged against revolutionary Afghanistan. The imperialists are resorting to direct military interference, as can be seen in the Persian Gulf region.

E. Honecker sharply condemned the actions of certain imperialist circles, notably the United States and the FRG, which are stepping up the policy of building up arms. The United States is systematically making the transition from a policy of detente to a policy of confrontation.

In this connection the speaker recalled the numerous initiatives of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states aimed at ending the arms race and supplementing political detente with detente in the military sphere.

The potential of the world's peace-loving forces would be far greater if the present Beijing leadership were not pursuing a hegemonist, anti-Soviet policy. The compact between imperialism and the Beijing hegemonists poses a threat to world peace, and their policy runs counter to the interests of the peoples, including the Chinese people.

There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and detente, nor to arms limitation and disarmament. The socialist community states unshakably advocate the continuation of this policy, which enjoyed successful development in the seventies and proved its viability.

In recent decades we have achieved great successes in the joint struggle against imperialism, E. Honecker pointed out, but much still has to be done. We are convinced that in the future, too, our unity is our strength.

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report at the conference. He conveyed fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the conference participants and the leadership of the parties which they represent.

V.I. Lenin and the communists, the speaker said, were the first people to perceive the tremendous revolutionary potential of the peoples oppressed by imperialism and to consistently uphold their right to independence and to independent development. Communists have always been and still are consistent fighters for the cause of the peoples' liberation from imperialism and loyal allies of the forces building a new, free society.

The Great October Socialist Revolution began the crisis of the colonial system, and the defeat of the bloc of fascist and militarist states in World War II facilitated the colonial peoples' struggle to liquidate imperialist rule by radically changing the correlation of forces in socialism's favor. World socialism ensured favorable international conditions for the successful outcome of the struggle to demolish colonial empires.

An important contribution to the peoples' liberation struggle was made by the working class and communist parties of developed capitalist countries. The role which the communist parties of, for example, France, Portugal, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands and other West European countries played in supporting the struggle of the peoples of colonial and semicolonial countries is well known.

Communists in a number of developing countries are waging a selfless struggle to complete the anti-imperialist, antifeudal, democratic revolution, for the socialist perspective and to improve the living standards of the people's masses.

The world of states which have gained independence now presents an impressive and multifaceted picture. The processes occurring there are having a tremendous influence on the life and destiny of many dozens of peoples which, make up more than 50 percent of the world's population. It is a question of acquiring statehood, of national rebirth, of economic and cultural upsurge--in other words, a complete renewal of the whole way of life, using everything of value that has been accumulated in the past and that the colonialists tried to stifle.

As a whole, this tremendous world embraces countries with very different political, social and economic conditions, different levels of development, national peculiarities and cultural traditions. It is characterized, like no other zone of the world, both by extraordinary changeability and by political instability. But there is something which unites the overwhelming majority of the states situated here, which rallies them. This is anti-imperialism and the determination to put an end to colonialism and neocolonialism, to racism and to all manifestations of national oppression and to create a free democratic society.

The speaker went on to dwell on the results of the liberation struggle in the seventies.

Under favorable international conditions the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean were able to achieve important successes. The last colonial empire--that of Portugal--collapsed. Racist rule has been ended in Zimbabwe. [paragraph continues]

The liberation struggle of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia is gaining strength. The victory of Vietnam and of the patriotic forces of Laos and Kampuchea was an event of tremendous importance. The people's revolutions in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, as well as the victory of the Nicaraguan people, struck powerful blows against imperialism. The revolution in Iran was a serious defeat for imperialism. The groundlessness of imperialism's gamble on preserving its rule by relying on dictatorial regimes was confirmed once again.

After achieving political independence, many liberated countries have begun resolving very complex tasks of economic revival. There are definite successes on this difficult path. However, the inequitable position of the developing countries in the world capitalist economy remains. The question of liquidating the whole neocolonial structure of exploitation as placed on the agenda in the seventies. Increased cohesion, joint championing of economic interests and support from the socialist states impart real strength to the movement against economic neocolonialism.

Describing the liberated countries' political course, L.I. Brezhnev said: "It can definitely be said of the majority of them that they are upholding their political and economic rights with increasing vigor in the confrontation with imperialism, seeking to consolidate their independence and to raise the level of their peoples' social, economic and cultural development."

The speaker went on to dwell on a description of the neocolonialist strategy of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism.

During the seventies, he said, imperialism suffered defeat after defeat but tried unswervingly to modernize its neocolonialist policy. And recently, in the late seventies and early eighties, it has attempted a counteroffensive, seeking to take revenge for recent defeats.

In the economic sphere the so-called multinational corporations are the strike force of modern neocolonialism. Disdaining by no means, they are seeking to gain control of the economies of liberated countries and to use their industrial development in their own interests.

In the political sphere U.S. imperialist circles, ignoring the lessons of Vietnam, are once again extolling the concept of American "leadership" and once again openly laying claim to the role of world policeman. Moreover, a return to the notorious "big stick" policy is often cynically proclaimed.

Imperialism is once again kindling hotbeds of conflicts and provoking "hot" local wars. The Camp David policy has resulted in a further exacerbation of the situation in the Near East. Many parts of it, particularly southern Lebanon, have become a permanent zone of military clashes.

The history of recent decades probably knows of no slander campaign as frantic as that which Western and Beijing propaganda has mounted in connection with Afghan events. But in fact this propaganda provided cover for actions and designs such as the launching of an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan; the making of infinitely cynical claims by the United States, which proclaimed regions many thousands of kilometers from the United States a sphere of its "vital interests"; the creation of the police "Rapid Deployment Force" under cover of fabrications about a "Soviet threat."

At the same time Washington, in concert with Beijing, is weaving intrigues aimed at recreating an active hotbed of war in Southeast Asia.

In Latin America U.S. imperialism is strengthening ties with repressive regimes and stepping up its intrigues against the patriotic, democratic movement. Without the support of Yankee imperialism shameful terrorist regimes could not exist there.

The United States is now increasing interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, trying to bar the road to freedom to its courageous people who have risen to struggle against tyranny.

Thus, in the eighties too, U.S. imperialism is the chief neocolonialist force and the enemy of the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Life has confirmed that new states are not going imperialism's way and that objectively their interests, now and in the future, are close to or coincide with the interests of the countries of victorious socialism.

In the sphere of ideology militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism is the quintessence of imperialism's activities. This is the keynote of all ideological intrigues--from unctuously pharisaical declamations on the defense of "human rights" to real defense of organizers of genocide, butchers and murderers.

Imperialism gambles especially on Beijing. The Beijing leaders' apostasy and their hegemonistic line is one of the trump cards of imperialist policy nowadays. It is precisely Beijing's siding with imperialism that has encouraged the forces of aggression, which are dissatisfied with detente. Whatever region of the struggle for national liberation you take, Beijing's proimperialist line is apparent everywhere.

Special mention should be made of imperialism's use of conflicts between new states in the zone of national liberation.

These conflicts, particularly military clashes, are the best gift to imperialism. The war between Iran and Iraq now alarms peace-loving forces. The Soviet position with regard to this conflict is well known. The USSR advocates its speediest political settlement through the efforts of both sides and is resolutely opposed to imperialist interference.

We Soviet communists are convinced, B.N. Ponomarev said, that, however complex and tortuous the development of the anti-imperialist movement, sometimes involving retreats and failures, the future belongs to it if it proceeds firmly in the common flow of the revolutionary, peace-loving and freedom-loving forces of the present day.

The speaker pointed out that the nonaligned movement has become a particularly influential factor in world politics.

The interests of the peoples of nonaligned states objectively coincide with the interests of all those forces in modern human society which come out against imperialism's aggressive activities, for international detente, for peace and against an unrestrained arms buildup.

The truth that attacks on detente affects the vital interests of liberated peoples and is becoming increasingly obvious. The policies of "antidetente" and neocolonialist revenge are profoundly interrelated things.

On the other hand, tremendous harm is being done to the interests of nonaligned states by the exploitation of their natural resources and the appropriation of the fruits of their population's labor by imperialism, monopolies and the entire system of neocolonialism.

Speaking of the main directions of the developing countries' cooperation with the socialist community states, the international workers movement and other progressive forces, the speaker noted, above all, the need to joint action in favor of strengthening peace and the peoples' security, for the suppression of imperialist aggression and against neocolonialism's attempts to "replay history," that is, once again to ensure for itself an opportunity to exploit liberated countries unhindered.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have long been insistently proposing halting the arms race and reducing military budgets, with part of the funds released being allocated to increase aid to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The policy of easing international tension and of disarmament fully accords with the tasks of development. This is precisely why the positions of the socialist and the liberated countries are so close on questions of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. This similarity or closeness of positions contributed to the constructive results of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and is reflected in numerous documents jointly adopted at various forums.

Experience has shown, however, that good resolutions alone cannot stop the intrigues of imperialism's aggressive forces and the military-industrial complex behind them. What is needed is the activation of all forces, actions by the broad masses and active cooperation among all states interested in strengthening peace and in disarmament.

The principles of equal rights, mutual advantage and anti-imperialist solidarity have found concrete application in the practice of relations between the liberated countries and the socialist states. The developing world's progressive forces are becoming increasingly aware that the transformation of international economic relations on a domestic basis depends, above all, on how consistently they themselves wage the struggle against neocolonialism and exercise effective control over imperialist monopolies and on how extensively they utilize the socialist countries' positive experience in creating an independent national economy.

The speaker went on to dwell on problems of states with a socialist orientation, or countries which have embarked on the path of socialist building. The number of these countries has increased over the past decade. Today it is impossible to imagine a political and social picture of the world without the large group of states in Asia, Africa and Central America which have set about restructuring society on the principles of socialism. It is precisely because the socialist orientation is demonstrating its viability that imperialism attacks it so bitterly.

The existence of real socialism enables countries of a socialist orientation to oppose more effectively the policy of imperialist interference and aggression, to utilize the historical experience already accumulated in building the new society and to gain broad access to modern scientific knowledge and to the latest equipment and technology.

It is clear, however, that the existence of favorable external preconditions in itself still does not automatically ensure the success of the struggle for socialist ideals. It demands persistent, unremitting effort on the part of the broad people's masses and their political vanguard. The socialist system is created in the course of a resolute struggle of society's progressive forces, as a result of persistent creative labor by the entire people. Only in this way does it become possible to form a new type of social relations and to shape the new person.

Of course, the most important thing is to ensure that the position of countries with a socialist orientation or of countries which have embarked on the path of socialist building becomes increasingly strong and stable. And this is no easy task. For imperialism, in concert with the forces of internal reaction, is constantly making attempts to undermine progressive regimes. And these attempts are very dangerous. It is sufficient to cite Egypt and Somalia as an example. Sabotage, conspiracies and even overt intervention--all this is used by imperialism in the struggle against countries with a socialist orientation.

All historical experience attests that, to preserve and strengthen progressive regimes, it is important:

--to have a revolutionary party leading society and operating on the basis of scientific socialism;

--To strengthen organs of democratic power from top to bottom;

--To train and educate party and state cadres devoted to the working masses and the cause of socialism;

--To strengthen national armed forces capable of defending the people's gains;

--To constantly broaden the ties of the party and the state with the masses and to involve working people in the management of public affairs;

--To pursue a correct economic and social policy ensuring the strengthening of the country's independence, the raising of the level of production and the improvement of the population's living standards;

--To develop ties with the socialist countries--the most loyal and dependable friends of independent freedom-loving states.

The link of this revolutionary vanguard party with the people plays a very important role. Life teaches that only a party which lives in the midst of the people, knows their feelings and aspirations and knows how to approach the masses and win their confidence is capable of ensuring the realization of the course of socialist orientation in practice.

The experience of building the foundations of the new society accumulated by the Soviet Union, its national republics and the other socialist community countries is of great value to states with a socialist orientation. In this connection the speaker noted the importance of utilizing the experience of the new economic policy elaborated by Lenin as a policy correctly combining the interests of rural and urban working people with the interests of the state and of socialist building.

There is no question, nor can there be any question, the speaker pointed out, of any copying of patterns. The paths of the transition of socialism are multifarious. The practice of countries with a socialist orientation introduces and will further introduce much that is new and original here. And it is understandable that each of them seeks to find the forms and methods of transformations which would accord with the specific conditions and national features.

What is needed to ensure peace and social progress, B.N. Ponomarev emphasized in conclusion, is joint action and mutual understanding on the part of the forces of socialism, the workers movement in capitalist countries and national liberation forces. The pooling of their efforts is called upon to play an outstanding role in ensuring the peoples' security and in transforming the world on the principles of equal rights, democracy and justice. Solidarity among the three main currents of the modern revolutionary process will continue to be the driving force of world development.

Return of CPSU Delegation

LD202152 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--B.N. Ponomarov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who headed the CPSU delegation at the international conference on the subject "joint struggle of the working-class movement and the national-liberation movement against imperialism, for social progress", as well as O.B. Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, a member of the delegation, returned to Moscow from Berlin.

U.S. SAID STEPPING UP PROPAGANDA WAR AHEAD OF MADRID CONFERENCE

LD231431 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS correspondent Yu. Romantsov New Yo-k dispatch "for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?": "Mr Cherne's 'Black Magic'"]

[Text] Clean-shaven and immaculate, a man dressed in the latest fashion unhurriedly entered the building at 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, in the very center of the U.S. capital. Had we been able to follow him, we would have stumbled across a highly secret meeting about which the broad public knew only that it had been convened in connection with the Madrid meeting of representatives of the European conference states. The decisions taken that day are being kept well hidden. However, one can judge their content by practical matters--by the sharp intensification of a malicious anti-Soviet campaign by the U.S. mass information media.

Who was that man from whom we parted by the heavy doors of building number 1776? His name is Leo Cherne. In the United States he is reputed to be an "authoritative expert on propaganda issues." His propaganda includes a fierce hatred of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and a U.S. foreign policy adventurism and militarism. "Chernem" the Washington POST writes, "figures among those who believe that the era of detente has passed."

His participation in the secret assembly held at the International Communication Agency [ICA]--a U.S. Government organization which coordinates the work of various propaganda organs--was predetermined by those very views and by the experience which he has accumulated during long years of battles of "psychological warfare" fronts. He has long cooperated with the CIA, first on the U.S. President's Consultative Council on Intelligence and, after the abolition of that department, as head of an organization, closely linked with the CIA, for "helping" so-called "refugees."

Cherne was indispersable when it came to developing a program of propaganda for the Madrid meeting. Especially since last spring he sent the White House a confidential memorandum on "international radio broadcasting" problems and, more specifically, on the "radio war" against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

This document, to which Z. Brzezinski responded with praise, should be given particular consideration. It advances the demand that ideological sabotage against "potential U.S. enemies" be intensified.

The memorandum found much favor with the present White House boss. Understandably so, since the President terms the intensification of anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda a "vital feature of U.S. foreign policy." As for Z. Brzezinski, he decided to show his gratitude to the author of the memorandum by appointing him director of the board for international broadcasting--the organ to which Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are directly subordinate.

This appointment backfired, it is true. Congressmen F. Church, C. Percy, J. Javits and C. Pell were indignant since they considered that the radio stations would be still further compromised if a man whose links with the espionage department were well known were placed at their head. So Cherne did not get the job. However, none of the U.S. legislators objected to the memorandum's existence. Many of its recommendations are being implemented very vigorously.

The subversive radio stations' material and financial base has been strengthened in particular. Both houses of Congress have approved supplementary appropriations for their needs.

...Over 3,000 people work at 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue. They are only the apparatus personnel of the ICA, set up on 1 April 1978 (you could not invent such a coincidence for slanderers if you tried deliberately) based on the merging of USIA and the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Approximately 1,500 more people are employed in foreign branches. The ICA not only runs the radio stations and "feeds" the world press with propaganda materials favorable to the United States but also "informs" many foreign statesmen and politicians on current policy issues. In short, the "battle for minds" is being waged on a broad front.

The powerful U.S. propaganda machine, in close cooperation with corresponding organizations in the other NATO states, is conducting a "psychological offensive" against the socialist countries' unity with the aim of "eroding" socialism. This offensive is seen by Washington as a most important element of its general foreign policy strategy built on stepping up military preparations and fanning military hysteria.

Consistent with this general line, the United States intends turning the Madrid meeting into a forum for confrontation between East and West so as to pressure the Soviet Union and interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs on any pretext, be it the notorious "violations of human rights," the imaginary nonfulfillment of the Final Act's provisions, or the recent development of events, in Poland.

The ideological saboteurs have now focused particularly great attention on Poland. Acting on the "sharpness of the moment," President Carter appointed J. Shirley, a professional anticommunist who has been working in the "psychological warfare" field since 1957, to the post of assistant director of the ICA. He worked for several years as press attache at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. Now, judging by all accounts, he has been assigned to direct anti-Polish propaganda.

The U.S. administration is trying to put a spoke in the wheel of the Madrid meeting because its own "service record" is beneath criticism: Openly violating the pledges which it adopted with the signing of the Final Act, the United States has refused to take the course in international affairs of conslidating detente and has taken the path of unprecedented military preparations and foreign policy adventures.

Thus Mr Cherne and his ilk are let loose. The "black magicians" of propaganda have been given a clear and categoric task--to frustrate constructive dialogue in Madrid. And, as the New York TIMES acknowledges, they are acting "without any shame or embarrassment."

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

LD240942 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 24 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The United Nations Security Council resumed the discussion of the question on the continued conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Representatives of Mexico, Bangladesh, Norway and other states who took part in the discussion pointed to a great danger of the continuation of the conflict for international peace and security. They called for a speedy end to the hostilities, for effective quest of peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Historic experience shows that it is those who would like to reverse the course of history, to hamper further rallying of liberated countries in their joint anti-imperialist struggle that are usually taking advantage of conflicts and military clashes between young independent states, said Peter Floring, deputy foreign minister of the GDR, permanent representative of the GDR at the United Nations.

The imperialist circles are trying to use the present Iran-Iraq conflict precisely in these aims. The "rapid deployment" military forces are being hastily formed, the talks are being conducted about the creation of "joint naval forces" for the Persian Gulf, joint exercises of imperialist navies are being held in the region.

The lawful question arises: If the imperialist circles assert that they are neutral in the conflict, then why such concentration of military might in the region, the GDR representative said. They are, obviously, trying to use the complex situation that has formed for implementing their plans of establishing control over oil sources of the region, the plans they have been harbouring for long.

Cuba's Permament Representative at the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri who spoke at the meeting on behalf of the group of non-aligned countries informed members of the Security Council that a special commission at a ministerial level is being formed on the initiative of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat to perform a goodwill mission in the quest of possible ways of settling the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The speech of United States ambassador at the United Nations Donald McHenry showed again that Washington is striving to use the Security Council in its self-seeking aims that are unrelated to the conflict and that the United States is ever more concerned over ensuring its own interests in the region and not all with ensuring peace and security.

Representatives of Iran and Iraq who spoke during the meeting set out the views of their governments concerning the reasons behind the outbreak of the conflict and possible ways of its liquidation.

The council will continue its work.

KARMAL MESSAGE TO WALDHEIM ON UN ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

LD231924 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 23 Oct, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is firmly and consistently coming out for the defence of peace and security, in support of the process of international detente, the national liberation movements, against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. Afghanistan's policy fully conforms to the aims and principles of the U.N. Charter, says message by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, to Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of this international body.

The message, published today in the Afghan press, condemns the schemes of imperialist forces which violate the principles of the U.N. Charter and aggravate world tension. The imperialist militaristic circles are working for the intensification of the arms race and the aggravation of world situation. Such policy is a serious obstacle for disarmament, the economic progress of the developing countries, the expansion of economic cooperation and the creation of a new international economic order, the message says.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the U.N. Charter which reflects the aspirations of peoples for peace and international security, prosperity and social justice, for the respect of human rights, independence and national sovereignty.

GULF INTERVENTION PLANS REFLECT U.S. 'HEGEMONIST POLICY'

LD230957 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Observer Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "In Washington's Sights"]

[Text] Alarming, very alarming, reports are continuing to come in from the Iranian-Iraqi border! Fighting involving tanks, artillery and aircraft is continuing along a sector almost 600 km in length. During military operations it is not only military targets which are being hit--shells and bombs are destroying petroleum refineries, oil pipelines and fuel storage facilities, thus undermining the very foundation of the two countries' economies (petroleum is the main resource of Iran and Iraq and last year 156 million and 165 million tons of "black gold" respectively were extracted in these states. City residential areas are being destroyed and totally innocent civilians are dying....,

The continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran is causing grave concern among the international public. Statements by eminent political and public figures and press commentaries emphasize with complete justification that neither side is gaining anything from the reciprocal devastation, bloodshed and undermining of each other's economy, while the protraction and development of military operations, in a sore spot like the Near and Middle East, what is more, can lead only to the dangerous fueling of tension and play into the hands of those who are not suited by the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in the region and would like to establish control over Near East oil. They note that the prevailing crisis situation, whose causes are rooted in the heritage of the past, is the concern of the two neighboring countries and only them, and that they must themselves, without any outside interference, find a way out of the crisis by displaying good will and political commonsense. Voices warning against attempts to pour oil on the flames of the kindled conflagration are being heard increasingly resolutely.

Washington has made and is continuing to make frequent statements at the highest level regarding its noninterference in Iranian-Iraqi affairs and the maintenance of strict neutrality. However, it is well known that the real policy of a particular state should be judged not by words but by practical deeds. These deeds attest that certain imperialist circles to whom the interests of the region's peoples are alien are blatantly seeking to profit from the confrontation between the two neighboring states and are interested not in halting but in intensifying the conflict, since they consider that the weakening of Iran will make it possible to undertake new attempts to turn that country into imperialism's gendarme post, while the weakening of Iraq will make it "more susceptible" to imperialist "influence."

The Iranian-Iraqi conflict has gone on for over a month now and this entire period has been marked by increasingly intensifying U.S. "activeness" in the Near and Middle East. A very large U.S. naval armada headed by the aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Midway is concentrated at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. A considerable "Rapid Deployment Force" has been put in a state of combat readiness. The Washington POST reports that the White House has sent the Pentagon "secret directives to prepare a scenario for the use of nuclear weapons in the unstable Near East region." The Pentagon is shipping large consignments of military materiel including high-powered radar installations to Saudi Arabia in an attempt to put the entire Persian Gulf zone in its "electronic sights."

The idea of creating some "international flotilla" which would safeguard "order" in the Persian Gulf zone has been ventilated increasingly actively in the United States recently. The aim of this undertaking is a dual one: On the one hand to create a semblance of "international approval" for the United States' hegemonist plans and on the other, by continuing the strategy of expanding NATO's functions as a tool of imperialist diktat and by intimidating the NATO partners with an "oil famine," to drag them into militarist adventures. Within the framework of these plans British warships and an Australian naval strike group headed by the aircraft carrier Melbourne are already rushing toward the borders of the oil extracting states. [paragraph continues]

"The United States," the New York TIMES attests, "is making a choice between direct intervention in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and the possibility of organizing international intervention."

U.S. imperialism's minions in the Near and Middle East have also been actived. Israeli Prime Minister Begin has delivered an inflammatory speech stating that the United States "cannot sit with arms folded in the prevailing situation." Egyptian President as-Sadat, that Judas of the Arab nation, has again urged Washington to deploy its armaments on Egyptian territory and "make use of Egyptian military establishments." It is apparent from reports from Cairo that in mid-November 1,400 servicemen from the "Rapid Deployment Force" will come to Egypt from the United States to take part in "joint maneuvers."

The corresponding "propaganda backup" has been provided for all these dangerous militarist preparations: The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is being used actively in the United States to kindle fears surrounding the instability in the region with plans and actions. The "thesis" that the military presence of the United States and certain other Western states in the zone is essential to "prevent the oil noose tightening round the West's neck" and to safeguard "freedom of navigation" in the Persian Gulf zone, whence over 60 percent of all the oil the West imports is shipped, has been put into circulation and is being strenuously ballyhooed. But who, it may be asked, is hindering oil deliveries? The ballyhoo around the need to safeguard "freedom of navigation" is nothing but a pretext, with whose aid U.S. imperialist circles and their allies are seeking to seize the region's countries in a pincer movement. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that U.S. President J. Carter in his message to Congress back in January this year spoke frankly of the intention to safeguard so-called U.S. "vital interests" in the Persian Gulf zone with aid of force. That the threat of U.S. armed intervention is perfectly real is also borne out by a recent interview given by Pentagon chief H. Brown, who stated that the U.S. naval forces "occupy a dominant position in the region."

Washington's dangerous intrigues and militarist machinations in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict are a component of the global hegemonist claims of U.S. imperialist circles who are obstinately seeking to subordinate the Near and Middle East countries to their diktat, turning this very rich region into a "preserve" for shameless imperialist plunder. Ultimately the separate Camp David deal aimed at undermining Arab unity and distracting the attention of Arab states and peoples from their main tasks--the struggle against imperialism and for the elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression--and also actions like the unprecedented U.S. pressure on Republican Iran and the unrestrained buildup of U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf zone and the Indian Ocean are designed to serve precisely this goal. All this cannot fail to provoke grave anxiety and alarm among the international public.

In the complex and tense situation now prevailing in the Near and Middle East it is particularly important to build up efforts to strengthen peace and in defense of the peoples' freedom and independence--it is precisely this which defines the Soviet Union's position. Following the principled course of its policy, which proceeds from the premise that war cannot and must not be a means of resolving disputes among states, our country advocates an end to the bloodshed between Iran and Iraq and the speediest settlement of the conflict in a spirit of concord at the conference table and opposes interference in this conflict by anyone, be it the major powers or any other countries. It is precisely the Soviet Union which is warning the United States against such interference, warning quite clearly: Keep out of the events which are taking place!

"The Persian Gulf region, like any part of the world, is a sphere of vital interests for the states situated there and for no other states," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in his recent speech at the dinner in honor of the Syrian president. "And no one has the right to meddle in their affairs or act in the role of their mentors or self-appointed 'guardians of order.'"

The peace-loving forces are in favor of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict being settled by political means through the two countries' efforts. This way out would benefit the cause of peace in the region and beyond and would be serious warning to those circles in the West which are seeking to use the prevailing situation to implement their own dangerous hegemonist plans.

GORYANOV SEES U.S. STIRRING MAJOR CONFLICTS IN ASIA

LD231005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Mikhail Goryanov "International Review: Imperialism Is Threatening Asia"]

[Excerpt] The experience of recent years attests eloquently that it is the forces of imperialism and international reaction which stand behind the "crisis situations" arising in the international arena. This is also confirmed by events in Asia. The continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq is giving rise to the gravest anxiety among the world public. Western and primarily U.S. imperialist circles have made every effort not only to inspire armed clashes between these two countries and subsequently expand their scale but also to profit from it. The United States is nurturing dangerous plans for direct intervention in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Endless discussions are continuing in the White House about how best to use the Middle East events in U.S. interests. It is hard not to agree with Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, which observed that Washington has already interfered in the conflict's development. A U.S. naval squadron of unprecedented numerical strength and power is concentrated in the approaches to the Persian Gulf. Other naval and air force formations reinforced by assault teams from the "Rapid Deployment Force" are being sent there. The commander of these forces, Lieutenant General Kelly, recently expressed himself strictly and categorically in favor of "bringing order to this region immediately." Reports have come in that the United States has transferred four AWACS spy planes to Saudi Arabia allegedly to observe "the course of combat operations." Not satisfied with its own efforts to build up military potential in the Persian Gulf, the White House is urgently demanding that its allies in the aggressive NATO and ANZUS blocs join in the creation of a so-called "international fleet" to "patrol" the Strait of Hormuz.

It is perfectly obvious that no references to the need to safeguard the "vitally important interests" of the United States and its allies can justify overt interference in other countries' affairs. This interference is planned in the interests of those who want to establish control over the Near and Middle East, to turn Iran into the regional gendarme again, and to undermine the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher's recent statement to the effect that the officially proclaimed U.S. neutrality in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict does not mean "an indifferent attitude" is highly eloquent. A. Cranston, deputy leader of the Senate Democratic majority, expressed himself even more clearly. Mentioning talks at the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, he pointed out that the United States "has the military potential and the determination" for direct intervention.

While it is primarily the United States and its satellites among the local reactionary regimes which are involved in the development of events in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region, in other parts of Asia Washington is collaborating actively with the Beijing hegemonists. What sort of "cooperation" this is is borne out by secret document No 32 recently made public. This document was drawn up by U.S. military analyst Michael Pillsbury after a series of meetings with high-ranking Beijing military leaders. In particular it envisages a series of measures for expanding military ties, right up to the deployment of U.S. military forces in China in the event of a "crisis situation."

The "Karakoram-80" operation has also been a practical implementation of the U.S.-Chinese militaryapolitical alliance in Asia. That is the name of the large espionage center which is being created on Pakistani territory by the Pentagon special services, the CIA and the Maoist intelligence services designed for intrigues against India. India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper noted that the United States and Beijing are seeking to create an atmosphere of instability and political chaos in all key regions of Asia and to undermine the peace-loving and progressive regimes on the continent. It is impossible not to agree with this.

The events in Afghanistan are the most graphic example of the sinister orientation of the Beijing-Washington alliance. Having created on Pakistani territory, with the Islamabad authorities' consent, a bridgehead for interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's internal affairs, Washington and Beijing are continuing their undeclared war against Afghanistan. The bandit formations are being supplied with U.S. and Chinese weapons and are undergoing military training in specialized military camps where they are instructed by torturers from the U.S. and PRC special services. It is indicative that Chinese "heroes of the defensive counterstrike" (read--aggression against the SRV) are being sent as a "reward" to Pakistan as instructors to train Afghan bandits. Of course, both Beijing and Washington are aware that the plans to overthrow the Afghan Government, which enjoys the people's masses' broad support, are unrealistic. However, the forces of imperialism and hegemonism are continuing their subversive actions, reckoning that, as the New York TIMES put it, this "could seriously weaken the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR."

The Washington and Beijing strategists are also reluctant to acknowledge the political realities which have taken shape in Southeast Asia. They particularly dislike the consolidation of friendly cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and these three Indochinese states' desire to develop good-neighborly relations with other countries of the region. Under pressure from the United States and China, the ASEAN states and particularly the Thai military authorities have adopted a sharply hostile stance with regard to their neighbors. Intimidating the ASEAN countries with the "Vietnamese threat," the U.S. and Chinese "wellwishers" are dragging them into the orbit of their dangerous military preparations and forcing them to engage in an expensive arms race. For instance, Thailand's National Legislative Assembly has voted for a 23-percent rise in military appropriations in fiscal 1981. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon gave as a "reason" the same fabrications about the "Vietnamese threat."

This course is based by no means on concern for ASEAN's national interests but on the desire of Washington and Beijing to strengthen their shaky military-political position in this region. Back in 1972, during former U.S. President R. Nixon's visit to China, U.S. and Chinese strategists agreed on dividing Asia into spheres of influence. Southeast Asia was mentioned among the first subjects of this division.

The experience of recent years and the successes achieved in the detente sphere attest that the forces of peace and progress can successfully withstand imperialism's intrigues. Marked efforts are also being made in this direction by Asia's peace-loving states. During the general political discussion at the 35th UN General Assembly session, many representatives of Asian states resolutely condemned the dangerous course of Washington and Beijing and expressed themselves in favor of establishing a climate of good neighborliness, stability and political cooperation. They emphasized that their peoples' social and economic progress can be achieved only under conditions of stable peace. The principledness, courage and collective efforts of the continent's peoples, their determination to struggle for security, and the consistent support given to this struggle by the USSR and the other socialist countries are a firm guarantee of success--a guarantee that reaction will suffer another defeat.

VASILYEV: DOVES IN RETREAT IN WAR HYSTERIA ATMOSPHERE

LD231037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 4

[Report by special correspondent G. Vasilyev: "Washington: Cold Drafts on a Hot Day"]

[Excerpt] A House of Representatives session is in progress.

"I must congratulate the Appropriations Committee on this excellent bill," a gentleman in a dark-gray suit said. "The bill envisages overall military expenditure of $157.5 billion. It will assist the implementation of many programs for the creation of new types of arms and will serve to improve the quality of our defense."

Congressman White is replaced by his colleague Kazen.

"I support the amendment increasing by $100 million appropriations for the recruitment of young Americans for the army," he said.

Congressman Skelton demanded a 12-percent increase in servicemen's pay. Other, equally zealous champions of the military-industrial complex advocated the allocation of funds for new chemical weapons--"binary missiles."

The voting began; by 351 votes to 42 the House of Representatives adopted the law on military appropriations for the new fiscal year which began on 30 September. Nearly $158 billion! Even more, if you take into account the funds carried over from the previous year. A figure which would have seemed incredible not long ago. Some $20 billion more than in the fiscal year just ended. Some $2.5 billion on top of what the Pentagon asked for. In an extraordinarily casual way the legislators have slipped a further $100 million to the Pentagon recruiters, decided to resume production of nerve gas and rejected a timid attempt to delay work on the MX mobile missiles for further study.

"Stop! Think!" Congressman Moffett urges prudence. "You have children and grandchildren. You will have to answer to history for the decision to produce toxic agents!"

His speech was ignored.

I have sat many times on these highly polished press benches. More than once I have witnessed heated debates. This time I was amazed by the casual way in which a dangerous militarist program, which would have met with considerable opposition a few years ago, was adopted. The "doves," as the opponents of the arms race and military adventures are known here, bowed their heads, their voices scarcely audible. As for the "hawks," the advocates of the Pentagon and weapon manufacturers, they spread their wings. As the Washington POST wrote the next day, the voting on the military budget in the House of Representatives "dispelled any doubts that the debate about national security is developing in the United States in an atmosphere of confusion bordering on panic." According to the paper, the Carter administration is chiefly to blame for this. By unleashing war hysteria in the country it has lost control of events and is under fire from those forces which accuse the government of "inadequate defense efforts" and are demanding more and more.

The drafts of the cold war are sweeping through government offices, congressional committee rooms and newspaper editorial offices. It has to be said that recently, especially since the end of last year, when the U.S. administration took an abrupt turn in the direction of exacerbating international tension and building up military preparations the axis of political life in Washington has shifted markedly to the right. [paragraph continues]

The new correlation of forces in the world is not to the "hawks'" taste. They see the buildup of the U.S. and NATO countries' military machine as the way out of America's growing domestic and foreign policy difficulties.

American historian and diplomat George Kennan was profoundly right when he wrote back in 1977, in his book "Cloud of Danger," that the forces of the military-industrial complex were overrun for a time by the rampant process of detente. But they did not give up. Contact with life in the American capital shows how active those forces have become and what a decisive influence they sometimes have on forming the atmosphere in the administration, in Congress and in the press and on policy-making.

On the program "Good Morning, America!" U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown dumbfounded Americans with a list of new missiles, aircraft and submarines which have gone into production to make the United States the "number one country" in military terms. R. Richardson, former air force general and now leader of the press department at one of the active militarist lobby's organizations, pointed at the white wall of the capitol building outside his window and said: "We are constantly bombarding them with our ideas..." The journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, which regards itself as a reputable publication, printed an article with the theses that nuclear war is conceivable as an instrument of foreign policy and must be prepared for.

The ultrarightist organizations which were set up in recent years and which have markedly strengthened their positions, such as the "Committee on the Present Danger," the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" and the "Committee Against SALT II," are operating in high gear. Comprising retired and active generals and admirals, directors of military-industrial companies and anticommunist trade unionists, they dispatch their "experts" to important hearings and meetings and inundate Congress, government institutions and newspaper editorial offices with pseudoscientific "studies" pushing the arms race. Anti-Soviet professors encamped in many universities and scientific institutes are beavering away. Prompted by the Pentagon, newspapers reveal new "defense weaknesses" nearly every day--there is a shortage of soldiers and officers, they are not highly enough trained, bomber aircraft are obsolete. The conclusion is always the same: Billions and billions more dollars are needed for the arms race.

All this creates conditions for the rapid and unhampered passage of military programs through Congress and helps to gag those politicians who are aware that the administration's present course is fatal. The papers write that a number of senators and congressmen from the "dove" camp are in danger of being blackmailed in the coming elections.

In these conditions the surprising thing is not that a section of the country's public is under the influence of chauvinist, militarist propaganda but that the ordinary American you meet in a cafe, at a newspaper stall or in a hotel lobby is by and large peace-loving, is in no hurry to enlist in the army and is definitely not about to go to war. Having detected this mood, the Democratic and Republican strategists immediately altered their tactics in the race for votes. Recently Carter has been saying virtually every day that the Republican candidate will press the "atomic button" if he is elected president. Reagan says that these are "base" methods and, according to the papers, is trying his best to dispel the impression of a man capable of embarking on a military adventure.

The occasion is a press conference at the U.S. foreign policy department. The correspondents are trying to find out from Secretary of State E. Muskie, who is addressing the conference, what American policy's long-term aims are in respect of the Soviet Union.

"We do not want," he replied, "to destroy the foundation of East-West relations which includes talks on instituting arms control. We still intend to seek ratification of the SALT II treaty."

Muskie, lean, with graying hair, looks good against the dark-blue background of the press conference room. But his statements do not seem convincing even to the American journalists. Indeed, it is known that the United States is to blame for attempts to undermine the detente process and that on the question of the SALT II treaty the Carter administration has done all it can to prevent ratification.

There are sensible people in the United States aware of the danger and futility of Washington's present course. A. Harriman, elder statesman of the Democratic Party, former governor of New York and ambassador to the USSR, talked to this correspondent about the need to get Soviet-American relations back onto the path of constructive dialogue. With bitterness W. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, admitted that many of the United States' ills are due to an incorrect idea of America's role and potential in the world. He revealed his mature thinking on the subject: The United States is taking on a mission it cannot accomplish on the mistaken assumption that its resources are inexhaustible and that it is destined to command the world.

But the mechanism of the arms race grinds on, increasing the danger of nuclear war.

GONCHAROV SCORES 'BLACKMAIL' OF GRAIN EMBARGO

LD232102 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Blackmail Has Failed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes: Speaking at a press conference last Wednesday, representative of the U.S. Department of State John Trattner said that American embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union, "has been effective" and added that the United States had no plans to end the embargo now. It is certainly the matter of Washington itself to continue or discontinue the policy of "economic sanctions" against the USSR and, specifically, restrictions on grain deliveries. But the assertions "about effectiveness" of the policy can stir up nothing but perplexity.

Really, it is obvious now to all that such "economic sanctions" in actual deed turned against the United States itself. The American farmers were most hardly hit. Thus, according to the American Senator Robert Dole, the limitations announced by Washington in January this year on American grain deliveries to the USSR will cost the United States on the whole at least 7,000-10,000 million dollars!

The decision of the American Senate, which recently voted not for continuation but for the repeal of such limitations, testifies to that, doesn't it?

Despite Washington's demands, even the most loyal partners of the United States in military political blocs retained their traditional trade contacts with the Soviet Union, this testifying to the failure of the Washington policy of trade and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

It is indicative that the next day after the statement of the representative of the Department of State, October 23, the newspaper Washington POST carried an item saying that the Executive Committee of the European Economic Community drafted a confidential report in which it is said that the Soviet Union imported in 1980 twice as much grain as in 1979, despite the grain embargo which in January Carter asked the American allies to introduce. The newspaper Washington POST points out that Ambassadors of the EEC member-countries at the EEC headquarters in Brussels increasingly become set against preservation of the embargo. Obviously, the opinion of Mr Trattner about "effectiveness" of the Washington venture is not shared even by the closest allies of the United States.

The failure of American blackmail is absolutely obvious. Time has fully reaffirmed the correctness of the appraisal which was given to the Washington "economic sanction" venture by Leonid Brezhnev as far [back] as in January this year.

"Certainly, these actions on the part of the U.S. administration will be no means inflict upon us the damage that their initiators obviously count on. The cynical assumptions on 'deterioration' of the food status in the Soviet Union as a result of the refusal of the United States to sell us grain come from absurd notions about our economic potential," he said. "The Soviet peoples has sufficient possibilities to live and work calmly, to implement the projected plans, to improve its well-being. I can, specifically, assure that plans of providing the Soviet people with bread and bread products shall not be reduced by a single kilogramme."

Analysing now the political aspects of the Washington embargo on grain deliveries to the Soviet Union, one should pay attention to the fact that the representative of the U.S. Department of State speaks about the intention to continue "economic sanctions" on the eve of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries, parties to the all-European conference. Instead of reducing or gradually eliminating all sorts of obstacles to the development of economic relations, specifically trade, (as was envisaged by the Final Act), Washington seemingly intends to continue retarding the development of these relations, to hamper normal economic cooperation.

And, finally, commenting on Washington's stand, expounded by the representative of the Department of State, not only economic, political but also moral aspects ought to be pointed to.

Is Mr Trattner a decent man? The author of the commentary has no information to this effect, but there is no doubt that the policy, which is expounded by him, is disreputable.

The undisguised cynical desire of the United States, openly proclaimed by him, to inflict damage upon the Soviet people, as Mr Trattner said "to make contribution" to creation of food difficulties in the USSR smell, it may be said, of cannibalism. This mean desire to harm another people cannot but be the cause of condemnation.

Karl Marx stressed it was necessary that "the simple laws of morality and justice which individuals should be guided by in their mutual relations should become the supreme laws also in the relations between peoples." These laws certainly presuppose the observance of such elementary demands as to be true to one's word, to honour the obligations undertaken, to respect treaties and agreements concluded, to strive for peace, friendship and cooperation with other countries. It is quite obvious that the American grain embargo venture does not meet any of these elementary demands.

KOROLEV DENOUNCES SOUTH KOREAN REFERENDUM FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

SK230958 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Korolev commentary]

[Text] A so-called referendum for a new constitution was conducted in South Korea 22 October. This referendum's mission is to give an appearance of constitutional legitimacy to the current Seoul regime.

As is known, Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the Seoul regime, seized power after having brutally suppressed, under the direction of the U.S. military, the popular uprisings which swept South Korean society this spring.

The previous Seoul dictator had his own constitution written, guaranteeing the interests of the South Korean military command and its U.S. guardians. Chon Tu-hwan, the present Seoul president, has emulated the example of his predecessors. U.S. publications recently have not tried to conceal the view that the new South Korean president should be strong enough to guarantee Washington's interests in South Korea.

President Chon Tu-hwan is no less an oppressor than his predecessors. However, the White House human rightists are not the least concerned.

As long as the U.S. military and strategic interests are not hampered, the United States abandons the people of [words indistinct] to the ruthlessly suppressive hands of dictators. This is what is happening in South Korea today.

How could the Korean people have expressed their opinion in the so-called referendum which was conducted under nationwide martial law? The South Korean mass media are under government control. As has been reported by a French news agency from Seoul, no opposition voices are heard because opposition political activities are banned.

South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has been sentenced to death. Following demonstrations by students demanding the recovery of their civil rights, five Seoul universities were closed this week.

It must be remembered that Chon Tu-hwan relies on the 600,000 troops of the South Korean Armed Forces and 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. Conducted under such conditions, this referendum is a political farce. Those who organized it are not the least embarrassed, however.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES RISE TO POWER OF PRESIDENT CHON

LD201125 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 14 October 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word "pamphlet" by Maj V. Roshchupkin entitled "'Our Man in Seoul.'" The article describes the rise to power of ROK President Chon Tu-hwan, playing up unsavory aspects of his army career and describing him as a "butcher" and a trusty servant of the United States. The writer draws the following conclusion: "The career and bloody crimes of Washington's new henchman in Seoul in many respects echo the biography of his predecessor. Pak, as is known, came to an ignominious end. The same ignominious end also awaits the butcher Chon sooner or later."

PRIME MINISTER KARMAL'S USSR VISIT CONTINUES

Leningrad Tour; Meeting With Romanov

LD232100 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Leningrad, 23 Oct, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, continues making acquaintance with Leningrad. Today he visited the Piskarevskoe Memorial Cemetery where he paid tribute to the memory of more than half a million Leningraders who died in the 900-day blockade of the city by fascist troops during World War Two.

Afghanistan's party and state leader visited a memorial museum of the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state in the Smolnyy Palace. He laid flowers at the monument to Lenin near this historic building.

On the same day a meeting took place between Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad regional party committee, and Babrak Karmal.

Grigoriy Romanov noted that Leningraders like all Soviet people welcomed with satisfaction the successful completion of Soviet-Afghan talks which had resulted in the signing of a statement by the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal stressed that his visit to the Soviet Union, meetings with Leonid Brezhnev and talks with other Soviet officials had contributed to further consolidation of the two countries' friendship and cooperation. He expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for the aid and support rendered to Afghanistan in its struggle against counterrevolution and outside intervention, and for the implementation of tasks set by the April revolution.

Departure for Moscow

LD240936 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Leningrad, 24 Oct, TASS--Concluding his stay in Leningrad, Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left today for Moscow. He is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

From the Pulkovo Airport, Babrak Karmal was seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the party Grigoriy Romanov and other officials.

CORRESPONDENT DENIES KABUL GARRISON REVOLT

LD240628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Our correspondent (Viktor Bazilyevich) reports from Kabul:

The imperialist and reactionary forces are up in arms against Democratic Afghanistan. They are not ceasing military interference in the internal affairs of the country, threatening the independence and sovereignty of the Afghan republic. Especially impetuous activity has been carried out by Washington and Beijing, the inspirers and organizers of the undeclared war against the Afghan people.

Having unleashed active antigovernment propaganda, the Western media are slandering the popular structure in Afghanistan, attempting to distort the real sense of the revolutionary transformations which are taking place in the country. And so the latest fraud has been fabricated. The American UPI agency, together with the Voice of America and the BBC radio stations, has trumpeted throughout the whole world that, allegedly, an antigovernment conspiracy took place at the Kabul garrison of Pol-e Charkhi.

I visited this garrison and chatted with soldiers and officers. In spite of their youth, the soldiers of this garrison have behind them no small experience in the struggle with the counterrevolution. Taking part in the battles against the detachments of mercenaries being sent into the country from abroad, the servicemen of the Afghan Army, having emerged from the people, are staunchly defending their vital cause, the security and peaceful labor of their compatriots.

MAKSIMOV ASSESSES SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD231302 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 23 Oct 80

["High Level of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--TASS economics commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes: Soviet-Afghan technical and economic cooperation was highly assessed at the recent Moscow talks between Soviet and Afghan leaders. The statement of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan points out that this cooperation is becoming stable and long-term in nature, is acquiring a new content. Moreover, the sides in the talks advocated the further expansion and improvement of forms of such cooperation with consideration for priority and long-term tasks in the rehabilitation, advance and further development of the economy of Afghanistan.

The Afghan people are now accomplishing big and complex tasks. In doing so, they rely on disinterested aid from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Discharging its internationalist duty to the Afghan people and its government, the Soviet Union is rendering comprehensive technical and economic assistance to friendly Afghanistan in the development of most diverse branches of the economy. More than 70 projects have already been built and placed into service and some 60 projects, building with Soviet assistance, are under construction. Industrial enterprises, built with Soviet assistance, account for over one third of the total industrial production of Afghanistan.

In the practice of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation, great attention is paid to agricultural projects.

A major trend is cooperation in building up the machinery and technical basis of Afghanistan's agriculture. The Soviet Union is rendering assistance to its southern neighbour in the setting up of machinery and tractor stations and also supplies the necessary farming machinery. The irrigation system at the Bardeh Dam in Ghazi Province has become a major agricultural project of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. It makes possible the irrigation of 17,000 hectares of land.

A gas industry has been built up in Afghanistan with Soviet economic and technical assistance: It is the leading branch in the production of minerals in the country. Natural gas inside Afghanistan is used both as chemical and energy raw material for nitrogen fertilizer plants, built with assistance from Soviet specialists. Afghanistan also delivers natural gas to the Soviet Union, besides gas, the USSR purchases many commodities necessary for its economy, above all, raw material for the light and food industries such as cotton, hides, wool, dried fruit, nuts and nitrogen fertilizer.

A number of new agreements and protocols on economic and technical cooperation have been signed between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This refers to the building of a major economic project--the ore-dressing complex, and also an oil refinery, power-transmission lines, etc.

Afghanistan can continue relying on support from the Soviet people in the drive for building a new society and in the defense of the achievements of its revolution.

STEPANOV SCORES ZIAUL HAQ REMARKS ON 'AFGHAN QUESTION'

LD?31521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by A. Stepanov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Incitement or Settlement?"]

[Text] The other day Pakistani President Ziaul Haq made a statement which can only be seen as yet another attempt to "breathe life" into the ballyhoo over the "Afghan question" which was just on the point of abating. "If the world fails to display concern in connection with Soviet actions in Afghanistan," the general said, "any other country in any part of the world may find itself in Afghanistan's shoes." Exactly who does he think is to be the victim? Apparently, it is Pakistan which is "threatened" by the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). It is against this utterly fantastic "threat" that the general is intending to fight. And not just anyhow, but to the death! Ziaul Haq even threatened: "If we do not have enough guns we will fight with axes and clubs, we will fight to the last man, even with our bare hands."

By distorting the essence of USSR and DRA policy some of the Pakistan leaders try to prove that Islamabad is seeking a peaceful settlement while the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are against it. But let us look at the facts.

In May the DRA Government offered to start bilateral talks with Pakistan on the normalization of mutual relations on the basis of the principles of equality, respect and cooperation. Is this not evidence of good will! But Islamabad rejected this constructive initiative. Was it not because the cessation of the undeclared war being waged against Afghanistan is an indispensable condition of a genuine settlement? There is no need to mention the fact that Pakistan has been and still is the bridgehead for aggression against the Afghan revolution. The bands of mercenaries are formed and trained in Pakistan and then sent across into Afghan territory to sow death and destruction.

Who, one wonders, is threatening whom? And why make inflammatory statements about "fighting to the last man" if you are seeking peace?

The ballyhoo over the imaginary threat from the Soviet Union is a smokescreen. Quite definite goals are being pursued under cover of this smokescreen. What are they? For Pakistan they are the course toward militarization and the creation of its own nuclear weapons. For its transatlantic patrons they are the further fueling of tension in the region to prevent the Afghan people from building a new life.

PRAVDA CITES HANOI PROTEST AGAINST BORDER INCURSION

LD230851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Condemnation of Provocation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Oct--A note from the SRV Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry condemning the Chinese military's continuing acts of provocation on Vietnam's northern border has been published here today.

The note observes that on 15 October a battalion of Chinese soldiers invaded Vietnamese territory under cover of artillery fire and occupied a number of population centers in (Khatuen) Province. In the following 2 days the province's district capital (Sinman), which is 7 km from the border, came under fire from heavy guns and missile launchers, and as a result there were many civilian casualties. Chinese soldiers are still continuing illegally to occupy a number of population centers on this district's territory.

The SRV Foreign Ministry, the note stresses, severely condemns the Chinese authorities' armed provocations and firmly demands that the Chinese side cease these actions immediately and withdraw their forces from Vietnamese territory.

VINOGRADOV RECOUNTS EARLIER VIETNAMESE-PRC BORDER CONFLICT

LD221037 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 October 1980 in the Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Vietnamese Reportage" a 1,200-word Hanoi dispatch by correspondent B. Vinogradov entitled "Selflessness." Following a visit to regions on the Vietnam-PRC border, IZVESTIYA's correspondent gives an account of a Chinese attack on a village in the Hoang Lien Son border province last year and goes on to describe how the villagers continue to live and work under the constant threat of further armed attacks. He quotes the commander of a border post as saying: "Recently the Chinese have particularly stepped up their provocations. They fire every day and make sallies just as frequently. Our fighters are constantly on their guard."

BURMESE PRESIDENT U NE WIN'S CHINA VISIT REPORTED

BK221512 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Burmese President U Ne Win, who is on an official visit in Beijing, has held talks with the Chinese leaders. Deng Xiaoping said China is prepared to expand relations with Burma. However, political observers in Beijing say that there were problems during the talks. The problems were due to Beijing's unwillingness to promise not to support the armed insurgents who are opposing the Burmese Government.

Before U Ne Win's departure, mass rallies were held to protest the interference of Chinese agents in the internal affairs of Burma.

FADEYEV DISCUSSES SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEA

LD240745 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 October 1980 carries on page 5 a 1,300-word correspondent Ye. Fadeyev Phnom Penh dispatch under the rubric "Kampuchean Notebook": "Goodwill Voyages." Fadeyev cites examples of Soviet help in port construction, training of dock workers and supply of goods to Kampuchea and stresses that the "Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries were the first to extend the hand of brotherhood" to Kampuchea in the period after the Pol Pot regime had ended there.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD232004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A bright example of the constant development of comprehensive Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation is provided by the installation of a powerful AES in the Slovak town of Jaslovske Bohunice, which is being built with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union. Today, at the station's power engineers' club, a Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting was held, dedicated to the friendly visit to the CSSR of Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting was addressed by Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. In particular, he stressed that the CPCZ and the entire people of Czechoslovakia look to the future with confidence in the knowledge that they are marching alongside the CPSU, the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, that together they are solving the major and noble tasks of building a new life, and that together they oppose the intrigues of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

The participants in the meeting greeted the speech by Comrade Kirilenko with lengthy applause. He conveyed fervent greetings and best wishes to all the working people of Czechoslovakia from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was symbolic of the indestructible Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and was a striking demonstration of the unity of the communist parties and people of the two countries.

Friendship Meeting Addresses

LD232350 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Bratislava, 23 Oct, TASS--Our party and the Czechoslovak people as a whole confidently look into the morrow, said at a meeting of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship in Bratislava First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia Josef Lenart. We are in the common ranks with the CPSU, with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism; we resolve together major and noble tasks of construction of a new life and together oppose intrigues of aggressive forces of imperialism.

Our countries, stressed Josef Lenart, carry out a joint course aimed at strengthening peace and security of the peoples, at deepening detente. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the broad masses of the Czechoslovak people resolutely support the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, approve of the firm and persistent efforts which are being exerted for the sake of peace by the CPSU, its Central Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev personally. The Czechoslovak people wants to live in peace, therefore it warmly supports the Soviet Union in its struggle to see to it that the 1980's should bring new successes to the policy of peace and detente.

Both in the past, and now when we resolve complicated issues of building a developed socialist society, the speaker said, we invariably feel of what great significance is for us the experience of the CPSU, the results of its revolutionary practice.

Speaking at the meeting, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko has said:

Rejoicing at the successes of the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia, the Soviet people note with satisfaction that our parties and peoples are in the same ranks. We have the common goal and the mutual interest in strengthening cooperation in all spheres of social life.

If we are to speak of the main what determines the life of our party and the land of the soviets now--this is all-round, businesslike, practical preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was held two days ago from this stand point. It discussed the plan of social and economic development of the Soviet Union for 1981, shaped prospects for the coming five-year plan period.

The contemporary world, said Andrey Kirilenko, is experiencing an acute moment. The dangerous actions of Washington and NATO, their partners, Chinese hegemonists are directed against detente and the cause of peace. American imperialism is engaged in feverish military preparations. It tries to attain military superiority over the socialist community, it conducts the criminal propaganda of a nuclear war. The forces of imperialism and aggression counteract the liberation movement of peoples, use different means and efforts to retard the development of socialist countries, try to interfere into their internal affairs, nurture the designs to undermine the foundations of the socialist system.

The causes of such a policy are more than obvious. They lie in the desire of world reaction to regain the positions lost, to turn back the course of history to the bygone time when a handful of imperialist states ruled the wealth and destinies of many countries and whole continents.

"To thwart the designs of the aggressive forces, to defend peace, to stop the arms race and to uphold detente--this is now the historical task of all those who cherish peace on our planet,"--and this is what Comrade Brezhnev calls us for.

Doing the utmost towards solution of this topical task, the communists view the morrow with confidence. The socialist countries now have a huge material-technical basis. They have the defensive might which reliably stands on guard of the socialist gains of the peoples. On their side is the moral strength--the historical correctness of the cause of peace and social progress.

Czechoslovak Reportage

For Prague reportage on Kirilenko's visit to Czechoslovakia see the Czechoslovakia section of the 23 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR, POLAND EXCHANGE INSTRUMENTS FOR LEGAL PROTOCOL

LD231107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Instruments"]

[Text] On 16 October B.A. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland, and M. Dmochowski, Polish deputy foreign minister, exchanged instruments of ratification of the protocol signed in Moscow 23 January 1980 to the treaty between the USSR and Poland of 28 December 1957 on legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and criminal cases. The exchange of instruments of ratification took place in the presence of Polish Justice Minister J. Bafia. The protocol is an important step on the path of the comprehensive development of Soviet-Polish relations and enriches the existing law in the spheres of the legal defense of citizens of both countries. It enters into force on 16 November 1980.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL KESHTMAND MEETS WITH HONECKER

LD232222 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Oct, TASS--The Afghan revolution develops successfully in defiance of all difficulties raised by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction, said member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, at a meeting held today with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand leads the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan at the current international scientific conference "joint struggle of the working-class movement and the national liberation movement against imperialism, for social advancement". He emphasized that thanks to the increased militant strength of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the fraternal support from the USSR, GDR and other socialist countries, and also all progressive forces, the counter-revolutionary actions against people's power in Afghanistan have been repelled. Life is returning to normalcy in the country.

During the meeting Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand conveyed to Erich Honecker fraternal greetings from the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. He also noted that the party delegation received with profound satisfaction the manifestation of solidarity displayed by the participants in the conference with the Afghan people.

In the course of the exchange of opinions on international matters which was held in an atmosphere of full unanimity, Erich Honecker briefed the Afghan guest on the GDR's peaceful policy. He emphasised that the GDR would continue siding with the Afghan people in their just struggle for peace, democracy and progress, in defending the revolutionary gains.

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA REPORTED

LD230936 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Nikiforov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee, paid a visit to Yugoslavia from 10 to 22 October within the framework of the plan of interparty relations between the CPSU and the LCY. The delegation held talks in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and visited the Socialist Republic of Slovenia where it acquainted itself with the work of the League of Communists. The delegation was received by Comrade Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PSHENKIN VIEWS FRG REACTION TO GDR CURRENCY MEASURE

LD231407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Pshenkin dispatch under rubric "From Our Own Correspondents": "Futile Attempts"]

[Text] Berlin--The rightwing press and certain political circles in the FRG and West Berlin are continuing the provocative outcry against the GDR.

As is well known, the GDR Government recently decided to increase the compulsory minimum exchange of money for citizens of nonsocialist states and West Berlin entering the GDR. The published explanation points out that this measure is designed to help guarantee the stability of the GDR mark in relation to inflation-hit Western currencies and to suppress speculative machinations. The introduction of the new statute on exchanging money is dictated by the sovereign state's natural concern for its economic interests and was implemented, as many figures in the FRG and West Berlin admit, in full accordance with international law.

However, portrarying white as black, certain politicians in Bonn and West Berlin and also the reactionary mass media are trying to prove that the GDR Government's action "burdens" the relations between the two German states, "runs counter to the spirit of detente" and so forth. Threats to apply economic sanctions against the sovereign GDR are also to be heard.

Axel Springter is trying harder than anyone. His "information service" decided to organize a lightning telephone poll among...GDR citizens. Understandably, the overwhelming majority of telephone subscribers simply refused to speak to the fleet-footed servants of the newspaper king. What is more important is something else: The very attempt is an impertinent provocation.

The timeliness of the measures taken by the GDR Government is self-evident. As for the initiators of the unsavory outcry, it is time they realize the senselessness of attempts to dictate their will to their neighbors.

PARTY VIEWS ON OSTPOLITIK SEEN AS MAIN FACTOR IN FRG ELECTION

LD231235 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 14

[Special correspondents Nikolay Portugalov and Yulian Semenov dispatch: "Defeat for the Perpetual Yesterday Men; On the FRG Election Results"]

[Excerpt] Bonn--The elections are over and their results are known. How will events develop next? The coalition parties have published their first statement of principle, confirming in general terms the continuity of their policy and advocating its continuation. At the end of the month they will hold--full-scale, this time--detailed talks on concluding a coalition agreement. Compromises on a number of disputed issues between the partners will be elaborated and enshrined during these talks. Although the talks will clearly not be easy, since there are many such disputed issues, no one here doubts that they will be successfully completed. The formal election of the chancellor, a post which H. Schmidt will certainly hold once again, is scheduled for 5 November in the Bundestag. Then the chancellor will submit to the FRG president the new cabinet, which, it is generally thought, will be very little changed in terms of personnel. Shortly after, the chancellor will deliver the first government statement in the Bundestag.

Hastening to forestall speculation about a possible CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union] split, which would deprive the opposition of certain privileges attached to being the biggest Bundestag faction, the two conservative parties announced the day after the elections that they were maintaining their factional unity. CDU Chairman H. Kohl was reelected faction leader. Franz-Jozef Strauss is remaining Bavarian Land premier and, as such, renouncing his parliamentary seat. He has already announced that he intends to continue to play a prominent role on a federal scale by using his position in the Bundesrat--the West German parliament's Chamber of the Laender. That is the outline of events that took place in the first few days after the elections or will take place in the next few days. FRG political circles and mass media are now analyzing all the details of the election results, investigating the reasons for the political parties' successes and failures, determining how particular strata and groups of the electorate voted and classifying voters on sociological, age, geographical and many other grounds.

As always in this sort of situation, still more attention and effort is being devoted to short-term and long-term political forecasts. The mass media are publishing innumerable commentaries on these themes, basing themselves on the remarks of politicians and, to a still greater extent, unofficial conversations and information picked up in the "corridors of power" as confidential information, or else simply on rumors of various sorts.

They are saying a great deal. For instance, they are predicting friction between the partners in the ruling coalition over issues of foreign and especially domestic policy, since the Free Democrats, who have markedly strengthened their positions in the Bundestag and are a bourgeois party, could prove more energetic in trying to change the Social Democrats' course. As for the opposition, almost everyone agrees that it will have to undergo a painful process of reassessing its values, and primarily a review of its attitude to Ostpolitik. At the same time many commentators believe that Strauss and those who share his views will do everything possible to retain their pernicious influence on CDU affairs. In this connection some people believe that the Bavarian premier, for whom all the indications are that the road to the chancellorship is now closed once and for all, will try at least to block the way to his more flexible and younger competitors and--mainly--to prevent the long-overdue process of renewal of the CDU. Other commentators are predicting imminent "political decline" for West German reactions' aging leader.

Along with the speculation inevitable in such cases, all the forecasts produced by experts on the Bonn political scene also contain, of course, much that is credible and also more or less probable. Nonetheless, in our view, it is still premature to offer that sort of detailed forecast now. According to journalistic tradition, it is better to wait until the new Bundestag's "first 100 days" are over. Speaking now of the political prospects of the ruling coalition and the opposition in the new Bundestag and proceeding from the main, indisputable results of the elections, the conclusions that can be reached are these: The will of the majority of the West German population to continue the policy of detente, military detente included, is unambiguous and obvious. Many people in the FRG are hoping that the third Schmidt-Genscher cabinet will not relax its efforts aimed at strengthening and deepening detente in Europe and restoring in the world the favorable political climate of the seventies, using to this end the FRG's very considerable weight in the Western system of alliances.

In this context paramount significance is assumed by the contribution the FRG could make to military detente. The Soviet proposals on all aspects of military detente, especially on so vital an issue for Bonn as that of limiting and reducing nuclear missile systems in Europe, open the way for specific moves in this sphere while observing the principles of equality and equal security. It is to be hoped that the FRG will contribute to implementing these proposals, formulated during Chancellor Schmidt's talks in Moscow. We would also like to hope that Bonn will also make positive efforts at the other forums where the problems of military detente are being discussed, particularly in Madrid and Vienna.

As for the CDU/CSU conservative opposition, as in 1972 and 1976, it has again been able to see for itself that it cannot regain the confidence of the majority of voters until it radically revises its negative line on Ostpolitik and begins to stand on the firm ground of the postwar realities in Europe enshrined by the Moscow treaty and the other treaties which the FRG has signed with the socialist countries. The opposition has also been able to see for itself that the custom of unconditionally submitting to American policy no longer meets with a response among broad strata of the West German population. Time will tell whether the CDU and CSU have succeeded in learning from their defeat.

SUYETINA VIEWS U.S., NATO PRESSURE ON TURKEY, GREECE

LD232224 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis has announced that the Greek Government has agreed to the Rogers plan for Greece's return to NATO's military structure. It is no secret that America and NATO have long exerted intense pressure on Greece in order to strengthen what NATO calls the southeastern flank of the Atlantic Treaty. The thing is that the problem of U.S. bases in Greece is intimately connected with Greece's return to NATO's military structure. It was not long ago that Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis emphasized that there was no legal or political basis for the existence of American bases in Greece. As you know, Greece has stayed outside the military structure of the Atlantic Treaty for 6 years. This is why a great many people are asking, quite justifiably, how can American bases continue to exist in Greece as before? This question has frequently been raised by Greek opposition parties. This issue has been and continues to be a source of concern to Greek social circles that want the severence of all ties with the aggressive NATO bloc.

As you are aware, dear listeners, following the announcement of the Turkish Government that the American bases on its territory had been closed in retaliation for the American embargo, the fate of these bases remained uncertain for some time. Until the new American-Turkish military treaty placing the existence of American bases in Turkey on a firm footing was signed in March this year, America and NATO exerted every kind of pressure on Ankara.

Alongside Washington's militarist maneuvers in connection with this treaty, speeches were made on the need to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank. The truth is that everybody knows full well that nobody is threatening either Greece or Turkey. By its frequent use of the so-called Soviet threat, Washington is pursuing a concrete aim--that of drawing the attention of world public opinion, including Greek and Turkish public opinion, away from America's war preparations. America's war preparations in the Near and Middle East are growing daily and assuming an increasingly ominous nature. Having declared this strategically important and oil-rich region an area of vital interest for itself, America makes no secret of the existence of its plans for intervening in the affairs of the countries in the region.

The tendency in America's policy to draw its allies more extensively into the implementation of its aggressive plans is becoming more clearly discernible. As it is known, American warships are not alone in the gulf and the Indian Ocean region. In a recent statement, NATO Secretary General Josef Luns clearly made it known that if America reduces its military presence in the Mediterranean in connection with the events in the gulf, the vacuum should be filled by the NATO allies--including Greece and Turkey. This shows that America's militarist plans to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank are aimed at dragging the countries in question into the Pentagon's aggressive policies. This is why the Greek Government's decision to return to NATO's military structure has touched off extensive protests throughout the country.

America's militarist intrigues in southeast Europe cause a steady increase in the burden of military expenditures borne by Washington's junior partners and the latters' growing economic difficulties. Yet, under Western pressure, Turkey has once again dropped its rate of exchange. This increases the paper money supply and causes new price increases. Turkish experts are of the opinion that price increases will be more than 100 percent this year. Unemployment is also increasing constantly. According to the Turkish state labor organization, the unemployment figure has risen 71.4 percent in the country from July last year to July this year. It is no accident that the recently published program of the new government describes improvement of the economic problem as one of the most important problems facing Turkey today. The program emphasizes that the government considers it a duty to insure a standard of living for Turkish citizens compatible with human dignity. How can Turkey, which has assumed--as a NATO member--very dangerous obligations entailing great expenditures, achieve this?

REACTION TO DEATH OF ITALIAN COMMUNIST LUIGI LONGO REPORTED

Ponomarev Comments in Rome

AU200948 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 20 Oct (ANSA)--A high-ranking Soviet Communist Party official has advised Italy to catch up with France and West Germany in its economic relations with the Soviet Union. Boris Ponomarev, a communist party Politburo substitute and member of the Soviet party's ruling Secretariat, was in Rome at the weekend to attend the funeral of Italian Communist Party Chairman Luigi Longo, who died Thursday at the age of 80.

He voiced deep sorrow over the loss of Longo although he refrained from commenting on the figure of the Italian Communist Party founder and the role he played in the international communist movement.

Longo was a pioneer of the Italian party's quest for a national path to socialism and autonomy with respect to the international working class movement. He also stood out for his condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In remarks to an ANSA reporter at the Soviet Embassy in Rome Sunday, Ponomarev acknowledged the normal relations that Italy had with his country and said that "important economic ties" were also developing. "But Italy has fallen behind other European countries like France and West Germany lately," the Soviet party official said, adding "we are definitely in favor of good relations with Italy".

Ponomarev rehashed the Soviet leadership's assessment of the world scene as it now stands as expressed by Kremlin leader Leonid Brezhnev during the recent visits to Moscow by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Afghan leader Babrak Karmal.

"World tensions are sharpening", he said, and the Soviet Union has been "coherent" in its advocation of "detente and a halt to the arms race". "But we are coming up against moves that are just the opposite", he complained, charging the United States of having organized "a vast anti-Soviet campaign based on the false assumption of a Soviet military threat".

"That threat does not exist", he insisted, "for the West or for the East".

This was the second time this year that Ponomarev was in Italy. He was here for several days in January, when he and other Soviet officials had a series of talks with the lower house foreign relations commission and its chairman Giulio Andreotti.

Italian Communist Party Cited

LD231133 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 October 1980 publishes on page 4 an obituary feature under the general headline "In Memory of Luigi Longo." The feature contains a 600-word unattributed obituary describing in great detail Longo's prewar activities, and the following TASS report datelined Rome, 17 October:

"It was with great sorrow that the Central Committee and Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] announced yesterday in the newspaper L'UNITA the death of PCI Chairman Luigi Longo.

"With L. Longo's death, the announcement says, we lose one of the founders of the Italian Republic, which was born in the fire of antifascist struggle and the resistance movement. He was one of the leaders of that struggle.

"L. Longo made a great contribution to the elaboration of the strategy of advancing toward socialism under the conditions of the unity of the people's masses, democracy, peace and freedom. L. Longo, the announcement continues, was a politician who felt keenly the link between the most profound historical traditions and the need to understand new developments in an altered situation.

"In conclusion the PCI Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission announcement says: 'The memory of Luigi Longo will remain forever in the hearts of Italian communists and working people. His example and teaching live on--a true heritage to which we will be able to turn and must turn for a long time yet to continue the struggle to assert the ideals of democracy and socialism.'"

CPSU Condolences to PCI

LD231051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message of condolences to the Italian Communist Party [PCI] on the death of PCI Chairman Luigi Longo]

[Text] To the PCI Central Committee,

Dear comrades: It was with profound grief that the CPSU Central Committee learned of the death of PCI Chairman Luigi Longo, that eminent figure of the Italian and international communist and workers movement.

In Luigi Longo, the working class and all the working people of Italy have lost a tested fighter for the interests of the working people, a staunch patriot of his country, a convinced antifascist democrat. A comrade-in-arms of Antonio Gramsci and Palmiro Togliatti, Longo constantly struggled for consolidating the ranks of the party on a firm class foundation. His passing away is a grievous loss for all the Italian communists.

The Soviet communists and all the working people of the Soviet Union have known Longo as a staunch communist-internationalist, a great friend of the Soviet Union and of the Leninist party, who has done a lot for consolidating friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCI, between the peoples of Italy and the Soviet Union. The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences to the PCI Central Committee and all Italian communists in connection with Luigi Longo's death. The bright memory of Luigi Longo, the outstanding son of the Italian people will forever remain indelible in our hearts.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE ON SPACE EXPLORATION REPORTED

LD210444 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A ceremony has been held in Azerbaijan's capital, Baku, to sign a protocol on Soviet-French cooperation in the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes. It was said at the ceremony that the forthcoming joint flight by Soviet and French cosmonauts would become a new step in the exploration of space. Taking part in the conference also held in Baku were scientists and specialists of the two countries, and two French pilots who arrived in the Soviet Union for practice at the cosmonauts' training centers.

GISCARD TRIP TO PRC, 'DISAGREEMENT' WITH CHINESE LEADERSHIP REPORTED

LD222342 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the French Republic, Valery Giscard d'Estaing has ended an official visit to the PRC. His formal talks with the Chinese leaders revealed differences concerning above all the problems of detente, especially on the European Continent.

Interviewed by French TV, Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed his disagreement with the Chinese leadership regarding relations with the Soviet Union.

FINNISH MILITARY ACADEMY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD231009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of military educational institutions of the Finnish Defense Forces headed by Maj Gen (R. Setelya), chief of the military academy, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union in the period from 13 through 17 October.

The Finnish guests visited a number of USSR Defense Ministry military educational institutions, familiarized themselves with historical revolutionary monuments and the sights of the hero-cities of Moscow and Leningrad and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation left Leningrad for home on 17 October.

NOVOYE VREMYA SCORES POLICE RAID ON CAIRO OFFICE

LD231221 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 17 Oct 80 p 25

[Article by NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium: "Act of Flagrant Arbitrariness"]

[Text] At dawn on 6 October several dozen Egyptian policemen and security service agents burst into the Cairo office of the journal NOVOYE VREMYA. Without producing a warrant or giving any explanation of their motives, the raiders disconnected the telephones and carried out an impudent search of the office's business and residential premises. Here all documents, official correspondence, the archives, blank forms, stamps, and personal notebooks and letters were illegally seized. The office employees--Soviet citizens A. Stepanov and V. Shelepin with their wives and children--were taken, under threat of force, to the airport and expelled from the country during the night. Journalists and representatives of the consular section of the USSR Embassy in Egypt were told that this police action was undertaken on instructions from the Ministry of the Interior.

Only at the end of last week did the Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM publish a report on this hostile onslaught by the Egyptian authorities. Quoting official sources in Cairo, the newspaper leveled ludicrously absurd accusations of "publishing rumors and spreading discord" and of "the journal's support of the underground communist movement in Egypt," against the office's Soviet employees.

The NOVOYE VREMYA editorial collegium resolutely protests against the act of flagrant arbitrariness by the Egyptian authorities who know better than anyone that the Arabic edition of the journal was printed under commercial contract with the perfectly legal Cairo firm, Dar al-Hilal, taking into account the requirements of official Egyptian censorship while our office's employees observed unconditionally the norms and rules of journalistic work in Egypt and subordinated their activity to the interests of preserving and strengthening mutual friendly feelings between the Soviet and Egyptian peoples.

Who needed this totally unprovoked action, unprecedented in the history of Soviet-Egyptian relations, and why? The answer is provided quite clearly by present-day Egyptian reality.

Let us recall several events of the past few days. At the end of September the authorities banned a meeting in Helwan to mark the 10th anniversary of the death of President an-Nasir. Then the discovery of another "clandestine communist organization" and the arrest of dozens of Egyptians were announced. The secret police apprehended and kept under arrest for several days without charges the well-known politician 'Abd al-Salam az-Zayat who does not agree with official Cairo's present course. Speaking at the recent congress of the ruling National Democratic Party, President as-Sadat and his minister of the interior, Nabawi Isma'il, sharply attacked and threatened the opposition including the legal National-Progressive (left) Party.

N. Isma'il stated that he had information confirming the allegedly close support, including financial support, rendered to the progressive opposition by some foreign sources. Is it to fabricate the promised "evidence" that the secret police and their advisers across the Atlantic want to use the attack on the NOVOYE VREMYA office and the official and personal documents which they seized there and which, of course, contain nothing "subversive"? The reaction has frequently used similar falsehoods and pseudo-evidence in other countries. However, it is scarcely possible to prove anything to anyone by such means. In this case one thing is clear: The act of flagrant arbitrariness against the NOVOYE VREMYA office and Soviet citizens is a new testimony to the antidemocratic essence of a regime which is finding it increasingly difficult to observe even a semblance of legality in the struggle against its own people and in its attempts to use anti-Sovietism to confuse Arab and world public opinion.

AFGHAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP FORMED IN CAIRO

LD241026 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct, TASS--"The Bureau on Affairs of Afghanistan" has been formed within the framework of the so-called "League of Arab and Moslem Peoples" which is being set up here on instructions of President as-Sadat.

As is clear from a MENA report, it is manned with Afghan counter-revolutionaries and is bound to coordinate activities of the forces struggling against the legitimate Afghan Government.

According to the general secretary of the constituent association of the "league" S. Nofal, As-Sadat gave instructions on Egypt's political, financial and military aid to the new organisation of Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND CONDOLENCES ON ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE

LD170843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Chadhli Benjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party and president of Algeria:

To Comrade Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister of Algeria.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the government, the Soviet people and on our own behalf we express sincere and profound sympathy in connection with the natural disaster that has befallen the friendly Algerian people--the severe earthquake that has resulted in great loss of life and has caused much material damage.

Please convey our profound condolences to the families and relatives of the victims.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

YEMENI PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENT REPORTED

LD152130 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Aden, 15 Oct, TASS--A final statement has been published here on the work of the extraordinary Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The congress, the document says, has examined the results of the party's activity in the interim period between the two congresses in the political, economic and ideological fields. The convening of the extraordinary congress was dictated by the need for improving the party work, upholding the struggle for the development of society, social progress and the achievement of Yemeni unity.

The congress has examined a number of foreign policy issues. The international situation, the statement says, is characterised by a furtherconsolidation of the positions of the world socialist system, an expansion and deepening of its influence on the destinies of mankind. On the other hand, the general crisis of capitalism is further deteriorating and the fact that capitalism is doomed historically is becoming increasingly evident. The aggressive policy of imperialism, the document continues, poses before the progressive mankind the task of continuing the struggle for the preservation of peace and security on our planet, for deepening the international detente.

In the Arab world, the document goes on to say, the situation is characterized by intensified intrigues on the part of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the peoples of the region in order to liquidate the national liberation movements and to preserve imperialist domination in that part of the globe.

In the light of this, the importance is enhanced of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and of the need to strengthen its positions in the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle of the Arab peoples.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation, recently signed between the USSR and Syria, the statement says, will contribute to consolidating the positions of the Arab progressive forces, to their success in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy in the Middle East.

The statement points out the need to continue the democratic dialogue between the two Yemens in order to counteract the attempts of the reactionary forces to divide the Yemeni people and to disrupt the attainment of a Yemeni unity.

The relations between the Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union, which is a reliable ally of the peoples in their struggle for national independence and social progress, the statement says, underwent a further substantive development and reached a new qualitative level, relying on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the two countries which responds to the interests of the Soviet and the South Yemeni peoples.

In the field of home policy, the current tasks of the Yemeni Socialist Party include continuation of the progressive revolutionary course designed to achieve a deepening of the socioeconomic transformations in the country and raising the living standards of the popular masses, development of the democratic foundations of the regime, consolidating the alliance with the Arab liberation forces and all the progressive forces of the planet with the countries of the socialist community at the head. With regard to the intra-party activities, the congress emphasises the importance of the strengthening of the leading role of the party in the life of society, its ideological, political and organisational unity on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, as well as its ties with the broad popular masses.

The congress decided to convene the next Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party in October 1985.

The Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party has also sent a telegram of greetings to the Soviet people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Arab peoples, the telegram says, have in the Soviet Union a reliable friend in their just struggle for their national rights. The disinterested aid which is being given by the Soviet Union to the world forces of liberation and progress provides a clear confirmation of its internationalist policy.

"The Soviet support in the political, economic, cultural and military fields makes it possible for the progressive Arab national regimes to resist the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary intrigues, to protect their national sovereignty and to unswervingly follow the path of social progress," the telegram says.

BRIEFS

AID TO ALGERIA--Moscow, 15 Oct, TASS--More than four tons of medicines, medical instruments, fabrics and tents have been today dispatched by the Soviet Red Cross from Moscow to Algeria. They are designed for the earthquake stricken population of the country. By this aid the Union of the USSR Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent is expressing the sympathy of the Soviet people with the victims of the natural calamity, a TASS correspondent was told by a representative of that organization. The relief aid has been sent by air. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 15 Oct 80]

ANGOLAN COMMUNIQUE ON SOUTH AFRICAN BORDER VIOLATIONS CITED

LD231126 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Aggressors"--TASS headline]

[Text] Luanda, 23 Oct, TASS--In Angola's south, everyday violations of the border by the land troops and aviation of the Republic of South Africa are continued. The troops operate from the territory of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the racist military, says a communique of the PRA's ministry of defence. The communique has been circulated here by the Angolan news agency ANGOP.

The constant violations of the PRA's sovereignty, the communique points out, compel the Angolan people and the military units stationed in the southern provinces to be constantly on the alert, which hampers the socio-economic development of that part of the country. South Africa's armed provocations develop into barbarous acts of aggression directed against the civilian population of Cunene, Cuando Cubango and Mocamedes provinces.

On October 17 South African land troops supported by fighter bombers and helicopters crossed the Angolan border.

On October 18 units of the racist army, supported by helicopters, crossed into Angola moving up to 50 km deep into the Angolan territory, and attacked Dongoena inhabited locality in Cunene Province. As a result of the action, 19 civilians and three fighting-men of the people's defence organisation were killed.

On October 20 South African troops supported the ten Puma helicopters and three Mirage aircraft moved 40 km deep into the PRA's territory, attacking Iona populated locality in Mocamedes Province. Seven civilians were killed.

Units of the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Angola (FAPLA) took retaliatory measures to repulse the aggression and drive the racists away from the country's territory.

In the face of the aggressive intrigues against independent Angola, the PRA's Defence Ministry is calling on the entire Angolan people and on the world public to condemn those barbarous actions of the apartheid regime, the communique stresses. Now that the UN delegation that arrived for talks on the granting of independence to Namibia is in Pretoria, the racists are sending their troops to stage armed provocations against the Angolan people for the purpose of overtly sabotaging the talks that have been started, the communique emphasizes.

SOWETO PROTESTS, UN DEBATE ON SOUTH AFRICA EXAMINED

LD232208 Moscow in Zulu to South Africa 1730 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Vladimir Luzun commentary: "On the Situation in Soweto"]

[Text] In South Africa discontent against racist oppression continues. There have been important demonstrations in Soweto where thousands of blacks demonstrated against racial discrimination as well as against unacceptable treatment accorded to them. The authorities, as is typical of them, resorted to their usual suppressive tactics against the victims of apartheid--the use of tear gas, batons and dogs. Hundreds were wounded and hundreds arrested.

Western powers at the United Nations continue to block all endeavors to isolate South Africa and they continue supplying that country with modern arms. Many delegates at the United Nations condemned the apartheid system, and noted that the indigenous population has been virtually denied any rights in its motherland.

Syria, Cuba, Benin and Vietnam have protested that the West is using South Africa as a source of profits and has in that country numerous companies, commercial banks and other commercial organizations. Hence South Africa is the greatest source of profits for the West, which continues violating the resolutions of the United Nations by aiding and supplying South Africa with modern weapons. Most speakers at the United Nations felt that, indeed, South Africa is the greatest source of profits for the West and also a bastion against independent African states, as has been demonstrated by recent aggressions against the people of Zambia, Angola and the other independent African states.

ZIMBABWE TRADE UNION LEADER COMMENTS ON REFORMS

LD232152 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] When the general secretary of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Trade Unions, Aaron Ndlovu, recently visited this country--and he is the leader of Zimbabwe's working and national liberation movement--he had this to say to (Sammy Longa) in an interview for Radio Moscow:

The Zimbabwe Government has adopted measures to improve the life of the poor section of the population. (Sammy Longa) asked Comrade Ndlovu to comment.

We, the workers of Zimbabwe, do welcome any measures aimed at improving the life of working people. We welcome and support the granting of land to farmers, the establishment of a guaranteed minimum pay for workers and the reduction of taxes and of prices of food and other consumer goods. These measures should be carried out decisively and effectively. The reason for this is that the worker, who fought for independence, returns to his peaceful work only to find that his pay is as low as it used to be: 32.70 dollars a month. And just as before one can buy nothing for this money. The prices of food and clothes have remained high.

At the same time we see that the government is looking for a way out. It has taken the steps to better the position of the working man. Workers, however, are displeased that reforms are being conducted too slowly and they have been angered by the fact that employers are actively hindering reforms by sabotaging them. We realize that companies will hardly give up profits voluntarily, the profits they are gaining by keeping the workers' pay unchanged.

When we were struggling for liberation we pressed for overthrowing the racist government, not only because it was racist, but also because it spoke for our class enemies. We have stripped the (?puppets of) companies of power, but the companies are still strong. For that reason the struggle against them is continuing, though in a different form.

JOINT SESSION OF SUPREME SOVIET CONTINUES

Plan, Budget Approved

LD231442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A joint session of the chambers of the country's highest organ of state power began 1 hour ago at the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The bills on the plan for the USSR's economic and social development, and the country's budget for 1981, were put to the vote.

The deputies, by their unanimous adoption of these documents, expressed their approval of the program for the country's social and economic progress in the first year of the new 5-year period. This program provides primarily for an increase in social production. The volume of industrial production will increase next year by more than 4 percent. Production and procurement of all forms of agricultural produce will increase. Four-fifths of the national income will be allocated directly to improving the national well-being. Of the budget expenditure, 5.7 percent will be spent on the country's defense.

Further on Plan, Budget

LD231634 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet today unanimously approved the country's state plan of economic and social development and budget for 1981.

The national income is to grow by 3.4 percent and industrial production, by 4.1 percent. Real incomes per capita should increase by 2.9 percent. 108.9 million square meters of housing space is to be built.

The USSR's budget for 1981 was fixed at the revenue level of 298,361,116,000 roubles, with the revenue exceeding expenditure by 200,808,000 roubles.

159,897,885,000 roubles is allocated to finance the national economy. Social and cultural spending is fixed at 101,926,993,000 roubles. The country's defence budget will amount to 17,054,000,000 roubles.

The USSR Finance Minister Vasiliy Garbuzov said it had been considered possible to make a certain increase in social spending over the draft budget.

[Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT on 23 October reports: "The current parliamentary session in Moscow has closed. It approved next year's social and economic plan and budget, which provide for a further rise in the people's living standards and greater economic effectiveness. The real per capita incomes are to be 2.9 percent higher. More than 10 million people are to move to better apartments. Industrial production is to increase by 4.1 percent, with priority given to the food and consumer goods industry. Agricultural production will also increase considerably. The Soviet Union will continue to be self-sufficient in energy and fuel."]

23 October Afternoon Session

LD231658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a joint session of the chambers of the country's supreme organ of state power was held. With tumultuous and prolonged applause, the deputies welcomed Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov.

Those taking part in the session gathered for a joint meeting after the end of the debates in the chambers on the draft plan for socioeconomic development and the country's budget for 1981. They stressed that the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, held the day before, made a profound analysis of the dynamic development of the Soviet economy during the years of the Tenth 5-Year Plan, and determined some of the most important tasks of party and state for the new period and paths for their solution.

The closing words at the joint session were made by speakers on the first two points of the agenda: Deputy Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Deputy Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

The draft plan for socioeconomic development and the USSR state budget for next year were put to the vote. With the unanimous adoption of these documents, the deputies expressed their approval of the program for the country's social and economic progress in the first year of the new 5-year plan. The session then examined the next point on the agenda. A report on the draft principles of the legislation of the USSR and the union republics on administrative infringements of the law was made by Deputy Yarkovoy, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities [title as heard].

The deputies unanimously ratified the draft law.

The chairman gave the floor to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Brezhnev said:

[Begin Brezhnev recording] Comrade deputies. On 22 October this year, the CPSU Central Committee received a letter from Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In his letter, Comrade Kosygin expressed his profound and cordial gratitude to the party Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, for the confidence entrusted to him over many years in the posts of member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In his letter, Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin pointed out that the state of his health has been deteriorating recently and that he requires rest and to be released from active service. In this connection, Comrade Kosygin, Aleksey Nikolayevich, asks that he be released from his duties as member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin went on to say in the letter that he firmly believes the Soviet people, united around the Communist Party and the Central Committee Politburo, with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at its head, will achieve great new successes in the name of the triumph of communism, happiness and justice on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the request of Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and, taking into consideration his state of health, the CPSU Central Committee is putting forward for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet the proposal that Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin's request to be released from the duties of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers be granted.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee is putting forward for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet the proposal that Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, be appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

For a long time, Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov has been doing responsible work for the national economy. He has been director of a large factory, deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy, chairman of the Council of the National Economy [Sovnarkhoz], deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan and for more than 15 years now, Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov has been working in the USSR Council of Ministers as deputy chairman, from 1976, as first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo is confident that Comrade Tikhonov will be able to cope with the high responsibilities of head of the USSR Government and asks the USSR Supreme Soviet to support the proposal for his appointment to chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] The Supreme Soviet adopted the proposal to release Comrade Kosygin from his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers at his own request. The decision to appoint Comrade Tikhonov as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and to release him from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was also adopted.

The floor was then given to Comrade Tikhonov, who said:

[Begin Tikhonov recording] Dear comrade deputies! Allow me to express my profound gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the lofty trust placed in me by nominating me for the office of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I thank you also comrade deputies, for supporting my candidacy and appointing me head of the Soviet Government.

I am aware of the exceptionally responsible duties that I am being entrusted with. I see my duty as being to work persistently to consistently implement the general course drawn up by the 24th and 25th congresses of our party and the program instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with which our party and the people are marching toward the 26th CPSU Congress.

The course of our Leninist party is one which provides for the further growth of the people's prosperity, the strengthening of the country's economic might, the safeguarding of its security and the consolidation of peace on earth. That course is in the interests of all the people and enjoys the unanimous support and approval of all Soviet people.

Allow me to assure you, comrade deputies and the Central Committee of our party, that I will do everything I can to justify the lofty trust that has been placed in me. On behalf of all the members of the government and myself personally, permit me to assure you that the Council of Ministers will do everything, under the wise guidance of the Leninist party, to ensure the confident movement of our country along the path of communist construction. I thank you. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] The session ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and ended therewith.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 23 October broadcasts a report on the 23 October afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which substitutes the following paragraph four of the above report: "A report on the endorsement of the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was then delivered by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The deputies passed the relevant laws and decisions. The USSR Supreme Soviet released Comrade Kiselev from the duties of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work. The USSR Supreme Soviet released Comrade Kiselev from the duties of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work. The USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade Makeyev deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. With this the Fourth Session of the 10th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended its proceedings.]

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 23 October broadcasts a report on the 23 October afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which substitutes the following for the last paragraph of the above item: "[Announcer] The deputies then moved on to an examination of the final point of the agenda. A report on the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted between the sessions was delivered by Deputy Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session confirmed the decrees and ended its work therewith."]

Makeyev Deputy Chairman

LD231802 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Valentin Makeyev--Deputy Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Valentin Makeyev deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Oil Minister Address

LD231250 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--Creation of the powerful oil industry is a great achievement of the Soviet economy, said Nikolay Maltsev. The minister of the USSR oil industry delivered a speech today at the session of the country's parliament, the Supreme Soviet, which is in the second day of its work in the Kremlin. The deputies are discussing the draft plan of the economic and social development and the draft budget for 1981.

The minister said that production of oil and gas condensate will exceed 600 million tons this year. The Soviet Union surpassed other countries, including the United States, by the production of this valuable raw material way back in 1974. The USSR ensures its domestic oil requirements and delivers oil to socialist countries.

Western Siberia remains the chief oil region. It now accounts for more than a half of the country's entire output.

Rapid development of power engineering was noted at the session. In 1981, power plants will generate 1,335 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, which is 3.5 percent more than this year. Emphasis is laid on the development of atomic and hydro-engineering. Electricity generation at these plants is planned to be increased by 12 percent. In 1981, the third generating set with a capacity of one million kilowatt at the Kursk atomic power plant (central Russia) and the sixth unit of 640,000 kilowatt at the Sayano-Shushenskaya station in Siberia will be launched into operation.

AUCCTU Secretary Address

LD231344 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--"The drafts of a state economic and social development plan and a budget of the USSR for 1981 have been elaborated with the active participation of broad masses of working people," said Aleksey Viktorov, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU). He spoke today at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

These drafts, Viktorov pointed out, envisage a further growth of the country's economic might and a rise in the people's wellbeing. "The Soviet trade unions which unite 128 million people," the AUCCTU secretary said, "are supporting the proposals on approving these major documents.

In the Tenth Five-Year Plan period (1976-1980), Viktorov went on to say, another big step has been made in the solution of big and important social tasks aimed at further raising the people's living standards. The pay of 31 million workers in the non-productive branches of the economy and the remuneration of labour of the workers in the coal, textile, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, and other industries has been raised. More than 500 million square meters of housing has been built over the five-year plan period.

The AUCCTU secretary reported that the working conditions of 18 million people have been improved over the past four years. More than 29,000 million roubles has been spent for the realisation of comprehensive labour-protection plans-agreements concluded between the trade unions and the management.

On demands by the trade unions which exercise their functions of upholding the rights and interests of workers, a number of officials have been relieved of their jobs for failing to observe safety engineering norms.

The trade unions persistently work to improve the working people's medical treatment and holiday making at sanatoriums and health resorts. Free and easy-term accommodation alone was given to 33,600,000 people in 1976-1979, which was 18 percent more than over the same spell of the previous five-year plan period, the AUCCTU secretary pointed out.

Ibragimov on U.S. Policy

LD231916 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--"In the present complicated international situation the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government pursue a realistic and principled policy which seeks to preserve a lasting peace on the globe," said Mirza Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. He spoke today at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet which opened in the Kremlin yesterday.

The international situation, according to Ibragimov, is made worse by the forces of evil and darkness, led by American imperialism and its multinational corporations which are guilty of shedding blood of hundreds of thousands of patriots in Chile, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Iran.

"The disgraceful failure of the U.S. policy in Iran, where the United States has been upholding for many years the bloody shah regime, is another evidence that the time of complete imperialist domination has fallen into oblivion," Ibragimov said. Now that people's masses brought to a state of desperation are stirring to action, neither brutal force nor jails, tortures or death-carrying U.S. air planes and tanks can suppress the freedom-loving spirit and revolutionary advance of the people, he added.

"The deplorable war between Iran and Iraq is a result of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism which camouflages its selfish goals by false allegations about the 'Soviet menace'", Ibragimov continued.

"In this complicated situation, of special significance are the words of Leonid Brezhnev that the Persian Gulf area is the sphere of the vital interests of the states that are situated there but not of some other states."

Tikhonov Biography

LD231748 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Brief Biography)"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, born in 1905, member of the CPSU since 1940, was appointed today by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the post of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Nikolay Tikhonov began his working career in 1924 as an engine driver assistant. Upon graduation of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute, since 1930 he was an engineer, chief of a production shop, chief engineer, director of a plant. He held a number of senior posts at the Ministry of the Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR--chief of the ministry's main department, deputy minister. In 1957 he headed the Dnepropetrovsk National-Economy Council. Since 1960 he was deputy chairman of the USSR State-Economic Council--minister of the USSR, since 1963--deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee--minister of the USSR. Since 1965 he was deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and in 1976 he became first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In 1978 he was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, and in 1979 he became member of the Political Bureau.

Nikolay Tikhonov is Hero of Socialist Labour, state prize laureate, Dr of Engineering Sciences.

He has been deputy of a number of USSR supreme soviets.

End of Session

LD231730 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--The regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet today completed its work in Moscow. It was attended by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

Soviet parliamentarians have discussed reports on the USSR's draft plan of economic and social development and draft budget for 1981, delivered by Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov and Finance Minister Vasiliy Garbuzov.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved next year's plan and budget.

The national income is to grow by 3.4 percent, the industrial output by 4.1 percent. Real per capita incomes will go up by 2.9 percent.

The country's budget has been fixed at 298,361,116,000 roubles of revenue and 298,160,308,000 roubles of expenditure.

Today Nikolay Tikhonov was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He superseded the head of Soviet Government Aleksey Kosygin, who was relieved of his office at his request.

The Supreme Soviet adopted the basic legislation of the USSR and constituent republics on administrative offenses. It also approved decrees of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, issued in the period between two sessions.

VARIATIONS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ENDORSEMENT

The following variations to the item entitled "Routine Plenum of CPSU Central Committee Meets" and subtitled "Speech Endorsement" published on page R 9 of the 22 October 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from an unattributed "Information Report" "On the CPSU Central Committee Plenum" and the "CPSU Central Committee Plenum Resolution on the Drafts of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Developments for and the USSR State Budget for 1981" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 October page 1:

In paragraph one PRAVDA begins: [Text] 1. To Basically approve a draft state..."

In paragraph two PRAVDA begins: "2. To fully and wholly..."

In paragraph three PRAVDA begins: "The plenary meeting...."

COMPARISON TO BREZHNEV'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SPEECH

The following variations to the item entitled "Routine Plenum of CPSU Central Committee Meets" and subtitled "Brezhnev Address" published on page R 1 of the 22 October 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 October 1980 page 1:

On page R 1, PRAVDA omits the introductory paragraph.

On page R 3, paragraph two, in line two, PRAVDA omits the phrase "in carrying out assignments".

On page R 4, paragraph three, lines two and three substitute for "but there is a lot of economies": "But there are a lot of farms, even whole ...."

On page R 6, paragraph four, line one, substitute for "building, the branch": "building, the sector ..."

On page R 6, substitute the following for the penultimate paragraph: "Our strongest scientific collectives must be pointed toward this objective. In addition to the Academy of Sciences I have in mind scientists and designers working in defense sectors. I believe that their contribution to the development of the country's national economy could be more extensive and diverse. The Council of Ministers, in conjunction with specialists, should be charged with determining precisely which defense industry scientific and design collectives could give assistance to certain given types of civilian machine building, give assistance in developing highly efficient and high-quality models of machinery and give assistance in formulating specific programs and targets."

On page R 9, last paragraph, line five in PRAVDA reads: "program and will carry it out persistently and consistently."

On page R 7, antepenultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA omits: "he said."

PRAVDA supplies the following applause notations:

On page R 2, paragraph one, last line: (prolonged applause)

On page R 2, antepenultimate paragraph, line five: (applause). Great successes were ...

On page R 2, penultimate paragraph, last line: (prolonged applause)

On page R 3, paragraph three, last line: (prolonged applause)

On page R 3, paragraph six, last line: (applause)

On page R 5, paragraph three, last line: (applause)

On Page R 5, paragraph six, last line: (prolonged applause)

On page R 5, last paragraph, last line: (applause)

On page R 9, last paragraph, line five: "persistently and consistently (applause). Therein lies a ..."

On page R 9, last paragraph, last line: (prolonged applause)

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS COMMISSIONS EXAMINE DRAFT LAWS

LD231551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report: "On the Legislative Proposals Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin on 18 October. Chairmen of the commissions M.S. Gorbachev and I.M. Yarkovoy conducted the session.

Draft USSR and union republic fundamentals of legislation on administrative violations were examined. Note was made of their great significance for strengthening socialist law. The commissions decided to introduce a bill for examination by the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th convocation.

The question of the observance of legislation and contractual discipline in the systems of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances was also discussed. After hearing the report of N.S. Priyezzhev, leader of a group of deputies [as published], and reports from ministry leaders, the deputies noted that the above-mentioned ministries are performing considerable work to fulfill state plan targets and contractual obligations and to launch the socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. However, criticism was leveled at shortcomings in the ministries' work on observance of legal requirements and plan and contractual discipline. Specific recommendations were adopted aimed at the ministries to eliminate shortcomings which have come to light.

Participating in the commissions' work were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; M.R. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, executives of party and state organs and experts.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF TIKHONOV SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD230915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition pp 2-3

[Unattributed book review: "For the People's Good"]

[Excerpts] Fundamental, vital problems of CPSU policy at the stage of developed socialism and the party's multifaceted activity in mobilizing the masses to implement plans for building communism are revealed profoundly, convincingly and brilliantly, from positions of creative Marxism-Leninism, in the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the party and the Soviet state. A notable contribution to publicizing ways of resolving economic and social tasks in the society of developed socialism and implementing the party's principles is the collection of selected speeches and articles by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (Footnote), (N.A. Tikhonov. "Selected Speeches and Articles" [Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1980; 448 pages).

The materials published in the collection cover the time from 1949 through 1980. A special place is assigned to articles and speeches relating to a most important period in the Soviet land's life--the period of multifaceted and fruitful activity by the CPSU and the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 24th and 25th party congresses, which are aimed at strengthening the country's economic and defense might, improving the people's well-being and consolidating the Soviet state's positions in the international arena.

The author notes that the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches contain a profound elaboration of the main directions of national economic development and define the party's economic strategy in the developed socialist society which is developing, in accordance with natural law, into a communist society.

The materials in the collection convincingly show the flourishing of the socialist nations within the Soviet state and the fruitfulness of the Leninist nationalities policy, without which society's progress would be impossible. Its practical implementation ensured the equality in practice of all nations and ethnic groups living in our country. The working people's socialist fraternity, reinforced by their unity of interests and common ideals, found real embodiment in a new international community of people--the Soviet people. "The nationalities question," we read in the book, "is one of the most complex questions of social development. Soviet experience gives an attractive example of its solution."

Ideological and political education work is the CPSU's tireless concern. A new person has been formed in the process of communist building and in labor for the good of society. The Soviet person's remarkable qualities are his love for the motherland, his feeling of solidarity with his class brothers in other countries, his ideological convictions, acute sense of justice, collectivism and comradeship, industriousness, optimism, active life stance, and implacability toward social and national oppression. These and other aspects of character and behavior, the author notes, determine the nature of Soviet people--the builders of the new world.

Our economic policy's supreme goal is the steady upsurge of the people's material and cultural living standard. The party has accurately defined the ways and means leading to its attainment. "They are," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has noted, "the dynamic and proportionate development of social production, the improvement of its efficiency, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity and the all-round improvement of work quality at all levels of the national economy."

A central place in the collection is occupied by materials revealing the activity of the party and the Soviet state in implementing the party's economic strategy in the developed socialist society and resolving tasks of improving production efficiency and work quality.

Great attention is devoted to the development of the base sectors of socialist industry--metallurgy, chemicals, transport--and to improving matters in capital construction.

The party, the author notes, regards the planned development of the national economy as one of the 20th century's most important scientific and social gains and a revolutionary practice in transforming public life. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government constantly devote great attention to improving centralized planning as the core of socialist economic management, to increasing the effectiveness of planning organs' work and to strengthening state discipline.

Planning work is being restructured so as to ensure to the greatest possible degree a comprehensive approach in resolving scientific, technical, economic and social problems and to improve the standard of planning and development of the national economy as a whole, as well as of interrelated sectors and individual economic regions and territorial-production complexes.

On the basis of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's fundamental advice that the stage of mature socialism and the scientific and technical revolution make higher and higher demands on the machinery of economic management, presuppose its further improvement and demand great and purposeful organizational work, the author describes practical activity in implementing these instructions and notes that on the basis of the decisions of the patty Central Committee and the government much has been done to improve industrial management in the country. The transition to two- and three-tier management systems has been effected on the basis of creating industrial and production associations in sectors. There has been an improvement in the concentration of production, specialization and coproduction by enterprises has been stepped up and a further rationalization of economic relations has been achieved. N. A. Tikhonov convincingly shows, through the example of the activity of a number of ministries and departments, the great significance of the transition to the new management system. At the same time it is stressed that the great potential for increasing production efficiency which is inherent in the transition to the general system of management and in the creation of associations has not been utilized in all ministries. In many associations the necessary work is not done to further develop production concentration and specialization and improve management methods.

A significant place in the collection is occupied by materials devoted to improving the style and methods of the state apparatus's work. The spirit of high Leninist demands on state administration organs permeates the provisions of the USSR Constitution and the law on the USSR Council of Ministers.

The significance of such factors as the scientific approach, competence and a business-like attitude in the activity of state apparatus workers is increasing. Any manifestation of red tape, bureaucracy, and localistic tendencies, which are detrimental to the cause, are impermissible in their work, N. A. Tikhonov notes. Particularly great significance is attached to active utilization of the achievements of science and technology in management, to ensuring comprehensively substantiated and effective economic resolutions, to improving organizational work and the verification of execution of decisions adopted, and to strengthening state discipline at all levels of the national economy.

The broad scope of creative work and vast scale of communist building make high demands on economic leaders. A production leader will only achieve success when he understands the complex natural laws of the development of economic and social processes, makes skillful use of economic laws and categories in their unity and interconnection and when he fights for the implementation of party economic policy. [paragraph continues]

Every economic leader must learn to think in economic terms, compare expenditure with end results and approach the resolution of all tasks from national economic standpoints, seeking the highest possible efficiency.

A number of speeches and articles note the need for the all-round strengthening of labor discipline in the conditions of developed socialism. When the scale of economic management has grown tremendously and the network of economic interaction is becoming increasingly complex, dense and ramified, discipline and order are particularly necessary.

The author stresses that it is a crucial task for party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs to significantly improve organizational, political-educational and legal work aimed at strengthening labor discipline, eliminating losses of working time, ensuring the rational utilization of labor resources and creating stable collectives.

The article "A Priority Task--Labor Organization" reveals the significance of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy." Among the measures aimed at strengthening labor discipline and reducing cadre turnover, the author singles out in particular those associated with improving production organization. Systematically and fruitfully improving equipment and techniques and labor organization, increasing the effectiveness of material and moral incentives and resolving a number of problems of social development.

Soviet people's creative activity and the fulfillment of the plans for building communism require a good foreign policy climate. And the historical credit for the fact that our people have been working under a peaceful sky for 35 years belongs to the Communist Party, the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--that outstanding politician and statesman of the modern era and tireless fighter for peace.

The collection's materials examine questions of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and analyze events taking place in the world. The author stresses that the basis of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy is the consistent struggle for peace, for the peoples' security and for social progress. This principled policy is conditioned by the very nature of the socialist system. It is fully embodied in the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, which has exerted and continues to exert tremendous influence on the course of the international events.

The author stresses that at present, when the arsenals contain weapons of tremendous destructive force and when the level of science and technology makes it possible to create new types and systems with even more destructive properties, confrontation and the arms race represent a mortal danger for the peoples and states. The peoples also need detente for mutually advantageous economic cooperation. "The Soviet Union," we read in the collection, "has an interest in detente not because, as some people in capitalist countries assert, it is trying to make use of it in order to 'overcome its technical backwardness.' The USSR is not an industrial backwater, but a highly developed country. It is capable of producing everything it needs, but Soviet people are in favor of making fuller and more efficient use of the advantages of the international division of labor."

The adherence of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries to the cause of detente and the consolidation of peace is a factor which gives strength to all peace-loving peoples. And however stubborn the enemies of detente from the U.S. military-industrial complex, the NATO ruling clique or Beijing may be, they cannot break the peoples' will for peace. The guarantee of this is the Leninist foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

A prominent place is occupied in the materials published here by questions of developing and strengthening cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries--the CPSU regards the development of relations with them as a central direction in its foreign policy activity.

"The CPSU's domestic and foreign policy successes and our entire socialist reality," N.A. Tikhonov notes, "clearly reveal the advantages of the Soviet way of life and testify to the steady growth in the country's economic might, the flourishing of the people's spiritual forces and the improvement in their well-being. Soviet people have every grounds for looking to the future optimistically, since they know that all the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state is directed toward the good of peace and the good of man."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS NATIONAL AWARDS IN KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD231511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpts] TASS--On 14 October V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented Soviet national medals to a group of award recipients in the Kremlin.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly and cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new success in work for the good of the socialist motherland and happiness in their personal lives.

DETENTION OF SHIP BY BORDER GUARDS REPORTED

LD231053 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Yu. Lenchevskiy report under the rubric "Daily Life on the Border": "Border Post by Sea"]

[Summary] "Not far away are neutral waters, and further off foreign tankers, freight ships and passenger liners ply the seas. Some ships from capitalist states display an enhanced interest in our coastline." The technical observation post monitors the invisible water border day and night. "That evening Sergey Antipov came on duty as usual. On the radar station's screen he could see the whole picture of the sector under guard, shrouded in darkness." "Suddenly a blip appeared on the screen. Sergey began to ascertain whether it was a target or interference. A large, elongated point moved across the screen. Watching the 'glow-worm' intently, Sergey shouted:

"'Target seen!'

"It did not take the serviceman long to explain what had happened on the screen and determine the course and bearing--the angle at which the station had fixed the unknown object.

"'I am giving you the target. Write down the coordinates....'

"Antipov dictated a series of figures denoting the coordinates, course and velocity of the target. Although the unknown target was moving rapidly through the sea, Sergey knew that now there was nowhere for it to go to escape the Border Guards.

"...A sudden ray of light lit the boat and blinded the unknown people. They were very rapidly detained by the Border Buards."

The success was the result of the Border Guards' thorough training. This post has the best results in socialist competition. Sergey Antipov was a lathe operator before being drafted.

"His senior comrades taught him caution, taught him not to hurry or take rash steps, developed the Border Guard's 'flair.'" The other servicemen at this border post also cope well with their duties. "The personnel of the whole of the Aleksandr Terletskiy border post have decided to fight for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress."

BREZHNEV SIGNS DECREE HONORING 'MOSCOW NEWS'

LD240240 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--The newspaper MOSCOW NEWS has been awarded with an Order of Peoples' Friendship. In the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, signed by Leonid Brezhnev, it is said that the award has been conferred upon the newspaper "for fruitful activities in developing friendship and strengthening peace between peoples."

The first issue of the MOSCOW NEWS was put out in English in 1930. Now it is printed in five languages--English, Spanish, French, Arabic and Russian. On 16 well-illustrated pages of the weekly the foreign reader finds diversified news on all main issues of internal and international life.

The newspaper is popular with tourists and foreign students who study in the USSR. But the permanent contingent of its readers is outside the Soviet Union--it is read in more than 120 countries of the world.

BELORUSSIAN CP AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS

LD231033 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission"]

[Text] A session of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission took place 16 October. It heard an announcement by commission Chairman D.B. Tyabut on the work carried out.

GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD231601 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed A.I. Chkhetiya Georgian deputy minister of trade.

LATVIAN TU COUNCIL PLENUM HELD 16 OCTOBER

LD221031 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 17 October 1980 publishes on page 3 a 750-word LATINFORM report entitled "Latvian Republic Trade Union Council Plenum." The report states that the 16 October plenum "examined the question of the work of economic and trade union organs of the Order of the October Revolution Baltic Railroad in improving workers' housing and domestic condition in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 16th USSR trade union congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Work of the Karagandinskiy Obkom in Fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions on Party Leadership of Trade Union Organizations and on Enhancing Their Role in Economic and Cultural Building.'"

After noting several shortcomings in the handling of these matters by the railroad administration, the report goes on to say that "the chief causes both of these and of a number of other shortcomings, it was emphasized at the plenum, are underestimation of the importance of resolving social and domestic questions on the part of individual leaders of enterprises, organizations and trade union committees and the lack of exactingness regarding the full and timely fulfillment of measures outlined by the party and government to improve the working people's material well-being."

LATVIAN CP REPLACES REASSIGNED SECOND SECRETARY STRELKOV

LD230947 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report on Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum "]

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at which an organizational question was examined, took place 17 October in Riga.

The plenum released I.K. Strelkov from the duties of second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee in connection with his reassignment.

The plenum elected V.I. Dmitriyev second secretary and Bureau member of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

CPSU Central Committee instructor S.M. Nesterenko took part in the work of the plenum.

ARMENIAN SUPREME COURT DEBATES RIGHT OF DEFENSE

LD231557 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 7 Oct 80 p 3

[ARMENPRESS report: "Armenian SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] An Armenian SSR Supreme Court plenum has been held to discuss the question of the practice of the courts' use of laws ensuring the defendant's right of defense.

A generalization of court practice shows that the legislative principle of ensuring the defendant's right of defense is observed by the court and has a positive effect on the administration of justice. On the other hand the requirements of certain norms of the code of criminal procedure are not fulfilled during the examination of certain criminal cases.

The plenum drew the courts' attention to the fact that the defendant's right of defense must be strictly ensured at all stages of the criminal process as an important guarantee that the truth will be established and a lawful, valid and fair sentence passed.

The plenum also discussed a report by M. Sarkisyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court, on the results of a generalization of the court practice of the republic's courts in civil cases relating to the confiscation of sums paid out in excess of state pensions, pointing out that the republic's courts, on the whole, correctly resolve disputes relating to cases of this sort and ensure the observance of legislation, thereby contributing to the consistent implementation of the measures outlined by the party and the government to increase material security and improve pensioners' work conditions.

The plenum also pointed out that individual citizens, enjoying the "good services" of certain officials of establishments and enterprises, obtain false reports on their labor record, work conditions, and wages and on other questions and submit them to obtain a pension, thereby seeking a considerable increase in the size of their pension.

However, the harm done to the state by such abuses is not fully made good by some courts. Not in all cases do the courts institute property proceedings against the officials who issued false documents for mercenary or other motives as well as against persons who obtain a pension by illegal means.

The plenum adopted corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum also considered appeals as an act of supervision.

S. Osipyan, Armenian SSR prosecutor, and L. Alikhanyan, republic first deputy minister of justice, participated in the work of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court plenum.

2-DAY STRIKE BY WORKERS IN ESTONIA REPORTED

LD221818 Stockholm Domestic Service in Sweden 1750 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] About 1,000 workers at an (?experimental) and repair plant in the town of Tartu in Estonia were on strike for 2 days at the beginning of October, according to Estonians resident here in Sweden. The strike protested productivity increases and the plant management were forced to meet the workers' demands. There have been several previous reports about unrest among Estonian youth in the towns of Tallinn and Tartu.

ESTONIAN MILITIA CHIEFS CONSULT IN TARTU

LD231103 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[ETA report: "People's Militiamen Consult"]

[Text] Tartu, 15 Oct--A 2-day conference-seminar of chiefs of city staffs of Estonian SSR Voluntary People's Militia groups, organized by the republican staff of the Voluntary People's Militia, began work here today. The participants are discussing topical questions of strengthening law and order and familiarizing themselves with experience in collaboration between law enforcement organs and people's militia groups in implementing tasks set at the republican party aktiv meeting held in March 1980. On the program are familiarization with public centers for the preservation of order and the people's militia groups' methodology room [metodicheskiy kabinet], a talk in the Tartu instruments plant Voluntary People's Militia headquarters, a discussion of questions of improving the leadership of militiamen's activity by soviets of people's deputies and an exchange of experience.

Taking part in the work of the conference-seminar was A. Treguvov, chief of the republican staff of the Voluntary People's Militia and deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, who addressed the conference-seminar.

On the previous day a conference-seminar of chiefs of rayon staffs of the Voluntary People's Militia was held in Vyru.

DISSIDENT GIVEN 10-YEAR SENTENCE IN UKRAINE

LD231119 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 16 Oct 80 p 9

[Unattributed report: "In Brief"]

[Text] A Kiev court has sentenced Vasil Stus to 10 years in a labor camp and 5 years' internal exile. Vasil Stus, who is 44-years old, was a member of the "Helsinki Human Rights Defense Movement." He had already been sentenced to 5 years in a labor camp and 2 years' internal exile in 1972 for "anti-Soviet slander."

MINISTER ORUDZHEV DESCRIBES GAS INDUSTRY ACHIEVEMENTS

LD231105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with USSR gas industry Minister S.A. Orudzhev under the rubric "How We Are Fulfilling the Pledges": "The Country's Blue Gold"]

[Text] On the fourth floor of the Ministry of the Gas Industry, almost next door to the minister's office, hangs an enlarged photocopy of PRAVDA's front page for 15 January. On it is the text of the sector's socialist pledges for this year. And on the minister's desk is a report on how they are being implemented. Such reports are prepared regularly and are discussed at collegium sessions, by the administrations of the ministry's central apparatus and in industrial and production associations. What does the latest such report say regarding the results of the first three quarters of the year? How is the gas industry--one of the fuel and energy complex's leading sectors--approaching the 26th CPSU Congress? Hero of Socialist Labor S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry, recounted this to a PRAVDA correspondent.

"First--very briefly--how our sectors' working people have worked during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Each year the gas industry has developed at a rapid pace and oustripped the state targets. As is well known, in accordance with the "main directions of development of the USSR national economy for 1976-1980," it was planned to increase annual gas extraction to 400-435 billion cubic meters. We reached the lower "target" as early as last year when we extracted 406.6 billion cubic meters.

In a greetings letter in connection with the sector's ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 4-year plan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave a high appraisal of the gas workers' labor. In all our sector's collectives this produced a striving to work with even greater energy and effectiveness. The main aim now is to increase gas extraction this year to 435 billion cubic meters, in other words, to fulfill the target maximum set by the 25th CPSU Congress. A reliable raw-material base will make it possible to continue stepping up gas extraction at a high pace. Western Siberia has become the main gas-extracting region in recent years. Its share of the all-union gas balance is now over 36 percent whereas at the beginning of the 5-year plan this was only 12 percent. During the present 5-year period about 2,000 new wells, major capacities for the comprehensive reparation and processing of gas and over 27,000 km of main gas pipelines have been constructed and commissioned in close cooperation with collectives of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises.

And how are this year's pledges being fulfilled? Almost all the planned targets have been exceeded considerably. The pledges published in PRAVDA listed, for example, such figures as supplying the national economy with at least 3 billion cubic meters of gas above the annual plan, and saving at least 180 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 300,000 gigacalories of thermal energy. Some 3.6 billion cubic meters of gas have already been extracted above the target and over 200 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and over 400,000 gigacalories of thermal energy have been saved.

As you can see, the excess is considerable and was achieved primarily though the collectives' shock labor during the movement for a fitting greeting to the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the subsequent precongress competition launched everywhere. Stepped-up pledges--to extract 4.5 billion cubic meters of gas above the annual plan--were adopted in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. This task is extraordinarily complex but the sector's workers are exerting every effort to cope with it.

How do matters stand in implementing the other points of the stepped-up pledges? It was planned to exceed the target for the growth of labor productivity by 1.3 percent; in fact this was overfulfilled by 21.1 percent. [paragraph continues]

It was envisaged that cultural-consumer goods and domestic goods worth R3.5 million over and above the plan would be produced and put on sale--goods of this kind worth R3 million have already been supplied. This year it is proposed to make a savings on the order of R40 million by introducing inventions and rationalization proposals. According to preliminary figures the innovators now have over R32 million to their account.

Competition leaders in our sector are the collectives of associations which have already fulfilled the 5-year plan targets such as Orenburggazprom, Naadymgazprom, Turkmengazprom, Ukrgazprom and others. They have extracted the greatest amount of gas above the plan. In all, over 50,000 workers and experts and over 1,000 labor collectives have met their 5-year plan targets in the sector.

The results are not bad. But, of course, they give no grounds for complacency. Unfortunately, we do have laggard collectives. Individual enterprises are not fulfilling plans for the sale of output or for increasing labor productivity. A number of associations' drilling organizations are working at an uneven pace as a result of which the ministry's overall plan for the sinking of wells has not been fulfilled. We are trying to investigate each specific instance and give practical help to the laggards.

The ministry and all its subdivisions are particularly concerned with the construction of new pipelines, gas pumping stations, housing and sociocultural and consumer projects. A lag has been noted here, too. This particularly concerns housing construction. There will be a sufficient number of apartments which means that we will be able to hold on to the highly skilled cadres at the gasfields and on the main gas transporation routes. This, in its turn, will increase the reliability and efficiency of labor of all the links in the country's unified gas supply system.

Joint work is now being completed with the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises on achieving the design capacity of the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk-Novopskov major gas transport system which supplies blue gold from the West Siberian deposits to the country's central and western regions as well as to the Volga region and the Donbass.

The gas industry workers have created good groundwork for highly productive work in the next 5-year plan. And this, we believe, is an important result of the competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

'CADRE WORK APPROACH' OF OIL ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR CRITICIZED

LD240801 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 October 1980 carries on page 2, under the headline "Personally Convenient," a 1,600-word Nizhnevartovsk-Tyumen report from PRAVDA correspondent V. Lisin criticizing L. Vyazovtsev, director general of the Nizhnevartovskneftegaz Production Association, for his approach to cadre work. Lisin describes how Vyazovtsev, on grounds of personal acquaintance, extended his patronage to a convicted embezzler who had been sent to Tyumenskaya Oblast "for reeducation" but, thanks to Vyazovtsev, "suddenly found himself in the role of educator." This incident, Lisin complains, "could be regarded as an annoying mistake if it did not illustrate the association director general's style of cadre selection." Lisin describes other similar instances, and contrasts Vyazovtsev's approach with that of other economic managers in the region. He criticizes Nizhnevartovsk Gorkom for failing to assist the association party committee, and notes that "behind a facade of success" at the association, "the main drilling indicators have deteriorated." "Only collectives headed by skillful, principled and profoundly party leaders" will be capable of coping with the tasks facing the Nizhnevartovsk oilmen, he warns.

FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD231023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent I. Sharov interview with V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry: "Serving the Chief Aim"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The huge detachment of food industry workers is celebrating its professional holiday. V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry, told PRAVDA correspondent I. Sharov how the 10th 5-Year Plan targets are being fulfilled and described the sector's plans.

Workers in the food, meat and dairy industry make an important contribution to raising the people's material and cultural living standard. During the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan they produced various types of produce worth R319 billion, which is 17 percent more than during the corresponding period of the 9th 5-Year Plan. Production of cheese, confectionery and macaroni products, canned fruit and vegetables, tea and other products has increased. Production of wrapped and prepacked goods is constantly increasing. Yet much work remains to be done in the future so that the trade network is supplied with products packed mainly for consumer convenience.

In the food industry there are 6,200 production associations and enterprises, 2,235 sovkhozes and 52 scientific, planning and design planning organizations. They employ masters of sugar refining and baking, dairymen, cheesmakers, winemakers, confectioners, workers in various other trades, technicians, engineers and scientists.

This year the food, meat and dairy industry is meeting the population's requirements for sugar, vegetable oil, bread, milk, tea, macaroni foods and margarine products. At the same time there is still a shortage of certain products in a number of the country's regions. In a number of cases poor variety and quality give rise to just criticism on the part of customers. Our task and chief aim is to adopt urgent measures to exploit all existing reserves and opportunities in order to fully satisfy people's needs.

During the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan about R12 billion in capital investments was assimulated. Over 1,700 installations were built, expanded or modernized. A high technical level with the use of continuously operating and automated equipment has been typical of all these projects. Workers' labor conditions are improving on this basis.

Food industry workers have mounted socialist competition to improve efficiency and work quality and to fulfill the 1980 plans and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan--as a whole--ahead of schedule and are striving to mark our party's 26th congress with new labor successes. The initiators of this movement are the collectives of the Moscow meat Industry Production Association, the Tbilisi sugar refinery, Cherkassy's M.V. Frunze sugar refinery, the Minsk margarine plant, the Kishiniev canning combine and other enterprises. They have planned production of new types of products of improved flavor, quality and appearance. Measures are being taken to increase efficiency in the use of transport facilities, make comprehensive use of raw materials and introduce waste-free production methods. Unfortunately we still have a considerable number of enterprises which are not fulfilling the plan targets for production and sales and for improving product quality. Insufficient prepacked goods are being produced and problems of mechanization and automization of production processes are being resolved only slowly. We need to eliminate these shortcomings as rapidly as possible.

This is the busiest time for workers in the food, meat and dairy industry; the harvesting of sugar beet, vegetables, grapes and oil and other crops is nearing completion. Deliveries of livestock and poultry for processing are increasing considerably. The main task is for all enterprises to ensure the timely and uninterrupted reception and processing of raw materials. There is no doubt that our enterprises' collectives will cope successfully with this work. To greet the 26th CPSU Congress they will do everything necessary to satisfy the populations' requirements for diverse and high-quality food products most fully.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES PREPARATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK WINTERING

LD231453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing the Livestock Units for Winter"]

[Text] The cold spells which have arrived have added to the farmers' anxieties. As well as their concern for the successful completion of the harvest of agricultural crops and for next year's harvest, they are devoting increasing attention to preparing livestock units for the winter. Farm collectives are well aware of the special significance of this work. Success in fulfilling pledges adopted and plans laid down depends largely on how smoothly the livestock conveyor runs in winter.

Relying on intensive forms of livestock raising, workers at leading livestock units are doing a great deal to increase the output of products. Meat and milk production has increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Karelia and Leningradskaya, Kiyevskaya and Omskaya oblasts. On most farms the livestock and poultry population has increased and the necessary quantity of coarse and succulent fodder has been laid in, which creates a good basis for the wintering of livestock and for increasing its productivity.

The task now is to ensure that every farm and every livestock unit makes full use of potential for increasing the output of products. At the same time a committed approach to this important matter is not being displayed everywhere. A fall in milk yields and in weight grains in livestock in the fall period has been permitted to occur on a considerable proportion of the farms in Moldavia, Altayskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya, Vinnitskaya, Vitebskaya and certain other oblasts. This causes considerable difficulties in fulfilling plans for meat and milk purchases both in the regions which lag behind and in the country as a whole. Party committees are called upon to strengthen organizational work at livestock units and give stockmen's collectives effective help in fulfilling the pledges adopted.

Work practice indicates that stable success in developing livestock raising is achieved by those collectives which ensure thorough consideration and timely implementation of a system of measures to prepare livestock units for winter. Thus, following the example of the Popasnyanskiy Rayon working people, hundreds of construction and repair teams were set up on farms in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast back in early summer, and by October they had fully repaired livestock premises and fodder preparation shops and restored equipment. The preparation of livestock units for winter has been completed on most of the farms in Stavroposkiy Kray and Belgorodskaya, Tomskaya, Minskaya, Pavlodarskaya and a number of other oblasts, which has enabled than to increase the output of products and improve the productivity of public sector livestock raising.

Everything is important for the wintering of livestock--reliable fodder stocks, uninterrupted deliveries of fodder to the livestock units and well-organized fodder preparation. This year stocks of hay, cured hay and silage exceed last year's nearly everywhere. But potentials for supplementing fodder resources are not exhausted. It is necessary to fully gather in from the fields the straw, corn stalks, sugar beet tops and sunflower heads and to cut the second growth. In a word, where the weather still permits it, fodder procurement must be continued. It is also necessary to take control of the collection of food waste and the utilization of pulp and malt residues and skim milk.

A special concern is the rational utilization of fodder stocks. Considerable experience in preparing fodder has been accumulated on farms and tens of thousands of fodder preparation shops have been constructed. [paragraph continues]

They work nearly all the year round on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, for instance. This makes it possible, by using fodder carefully, to increase milk yields and animals' weight gains. But there can hardly be any question of increasing output in Kirovskaya Oblast, for instance, when a large proportion of the fodder preparation shops there have not been repaired. The situation is no better in Amurskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts.

Many livestock units are still not heated, power and water supply systems have not been adjusted everywhere and means of mechanization have not been put in order. Such instances occur on certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskovskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts. Local party and agricultural organs and associations of the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture must strive more actively to eliminate shortcomings in the preparation of the material and technical base of livestock raising for the cold weather.

The approaching winter makes increased demands on the countryside's partners. The success of the period of keeping livestock in stalls depends largely on the efficient, uninterrupted supply of electricity, equipment, spare parts and fuel to livestock units. At the same time not all enterprises are coping with their pledges. For instance, the Donetsk and Shostka chemical reagents plants, the Kovelselmash and the Pyatigorsk agricultural machinery plant are greatly in arrears, having failed to supply a large quantity of output in the last 9 months. It is the duty of enterprise leaders and party committees to adopt urgent measures, rectify the situation in the shortest possible time and make up for lost time.

Substantial tasks face the construction workers. Certain organizations have fulfilled their annual program for the commissioning of livestock premises by less than half. The USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Rosmezhkolkhozstroy and a number of other departments are particularly behind with fulfilling targets. Leaders of construction ministries must deal more strictly with subunits which frustrate plans for the commissioning of extremely necessary projects.

In order to carry out the wintering successfully, it is necessary to supplement livestock teams everywhere with skilled cadres, ensure that they have good production conditions and a creative atmosphere for labor competition for the attainment of the best possible results. Party organizations and all rural communists are also called upon to display concern for this. Particular consideration must be shown to those who work in the winter pastures, far from home.

The stockmen are entering a new, very complex and crucial stage of their activity. Pre-congress competition is becoming increasingly widespread on the farms. The livestock unit workers are inspired to selfless labor by the CPSU Central Committee slogans:

Agricultural workers: Increase the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other products!

Strengthen the fodder base for livestock raising!

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Editorial

LD231401 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing Livestock Units for the Winter"]

[Summary] Livestock units are embarking on the livestock wintering period--a crucial period requiring precise, well-organized work.

"However, in a number of places milk and meat are lost when transferring livestock from pasture to stall, from green to winter feed. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, for example, in the first 5 days of September alone the cows' daily milk yield fell by 600 grams and in such rayons as Liskinskiy by 1 kg. This means that about 270 tons of milk are being lost daily in the oblast as a whole. In Pskovskaya, Orlovskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts and Udmurtskaya and Mordovskaya Autonomous Republics 1.5-2 kg of milk were lost per cow each day in September, compared with August.

"In order to rectify the situation and liquidate the shortcomings you have to know what they are. Yet often in-depth analysis of the state of livestock units is replaced by banal, abstract formulas about 'lack of attention' to livestock raising on the part of working people in local leading organs or farms. Party committees in a number of Kazakhstan oblasts were right to organize a comprehensive check of the readiness of livestock units for the winter and they are now consistently eliminating the defects they discovered. This approach merits the broadest support.

"There is a special reason for every instance of declining productivity in kolkhoz or sovkhoz herds. More often than not it is due to interrupted feeding of livestock and irregular deliveries of foreage to livestock units. In a number of Penzenskaya Oblast rayons, for example, the animals were due to be stalled yet the livestock units had no fodder stocks. If you depend on incoming supplies in fall and winter, when road conditions are bad, you end up with underfed animals. Consequently, in September the farmers here obtained 54 kg of milk less per cow than in August. The situation is different in Chimkentskaya Oblast where in most farms all the coarse fodder has been taken to the winter quarters and is stored in special areas surrounded by fences and earth embankments. This not only facilitates the organization of regular feeding but also guarantees forage stocks for an emergency and rules out the possibility of damage to and theft of fodder."

The modern livestock unit must also have all the requisite technical facilities for animal care and fodder preparation and workers must work out efficient feeding schedules for the different animals.

"As they commence the winter work cycle, the country's stockraisers are striving to work in such a way as to ensure that even in this difficult period the productiveness of livestock and poultry will improve and their numbers will increase."

HARVESTING, SOWING PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN REPORTED

LD231333 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 15 Oct 80 p 3

[KAZTAG "Agricultural Review": "To Successfully Finish the Year"]

[Text] As has already been reported, despite bad weather the republic's farmers have finished harvesting grain crops on an area of more than 24 million hectares earlier than last year. But the busy spell is not yet over for grain growers: They are now hard at work threshing grain and transporting it to elevators. The noise of machinery at work in ricefields and on corn, cotton, sugar beet and vegetable plantations continues unabated.

According to the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration by 13 October 674,000 hectares of millet had been harvested--81 percent of the sown area. Farms in Kustanayskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts have finished this work. The last few thousand hectares of this crop are being harvested in Pavoldarskaya Oblast, where the republic's largest millet growing area--220,900 hectares--is located. The largest area sown to buckwheat--109,900 hectares--is also located there. Some 106,500 hectares of this have been harvested. [paragraph continues]

A total of 172,000 hectares of buckwheat have been harvested in the republic out of the 181,900 hectares sown to the crop.

Some 97 percent of the pea crop has been harvested. Harvesting is drawing to a close in the ricefields: More than 123,000 hectares have now been harvested and an almost equal amount has been threshed--considerably more than a year ago.

Some 127,300 hectares are sown to rice in the republic. The average yield is more than 46 quintals per hectare--6 quintals more than last year. Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts are averaging 50 quintals per hectare.

Some 78,300 hectares of grain corn have been harvested--almost three-fourths of the total crop. This is also considerably more than last year. Some 56,300 hectares of sugar beet have been harvested--73 percent of the total crop. Just over 66,000 hectares of sunflowers have been harvested--67 percent of the crop. By this time last year only 18 percent of the total crop had been harvested. The yield of the oil-rich seeds is almost double last year's. Soybeans are still being harvested.

Less than 5,000 hectares of potatoes are still to be harvested. Farmers in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Guryevskaya, Karagandinskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts have already completed this work. Potato yields are considerably higher than last year's. Some 66 percent of the area sown to vegetables has been harvested.

Winter crops are still being sown. This operation has been carried out on 1,736,000 hectares--87 percent of the total. Some 1,365,000 hectares have been sown to grain out of a scheduled total of 1,616,000 hectares. Farmers in Semipalatinskaya Oblast have increased the area sown to winter crops by more than 50 percent.

The fall plowing plan has been 66 percent fulfilled. Some 12,076 million hectares have been turned--2.4 million more than last year. Machine operators in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Karagandinskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts have fulfilled 90 percent or more of their targets.

GRAIN PRODUCTION STABILITY ACHIEVED IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD231412 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Stability of Grain Production in Kazakhstan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Alma Ata, 23 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Ganzha writes:

In the current five year plan period (1976-1980) Kazakhstan has increased the average annual grain harvest by 26 percent as compared with the previous one. In all, over the period it has sold 81.7 million tons of grain to the state, five million tons more than planned.

"The annual grain harvests of 1,000 million poods, which not so long ago were reckoned record-high, have become a norm in the current five-year plan period," said Mikhail Motoriko, minister of agriculture of this Soviet republic in Asia. He especially pointed out that the grain production stability has been achieved in unfavorable weather conditions.

The CPSU's 25th Congress in its decisions assigned an important place to the material-and-technical re-equipment of agriculture. Since the beginning of the 1970s, Kazakhstan state and collective farms have fully renewed the fleet of tractors, harvesters and trucks, and doubled the use of mineral fertilizers.

The power supply per peasant has doubled in the current five-year plan period. In this connection the minister stressed that high-performance harvesters and mutli-operation agricultural implements have sharply reduced the duration of field work for which Kazakhstan farmers have numbered weeks. Artificial satellites of the earth and airborne spectorophotometry laboratories are applied for the control over the development of the crops of the farms. The technical equipment enables the peasants to complete grain harvesting before the autumn rainy weather sets in.

In conclusion the minister said the republic's peasants intend to use the achieved successes as a springboard for a further increase in grain production. This will become their contribution to the practical implementation of the long-term food programs the preparation of which has just been decided upon by the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee.

ABKHAZSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING SHORTCOMINGS

LD240827 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Fodder Is the Main Concern: From the Abkhazskiy Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Progress in the autonomous republic in implementing the long-term program for developing public-sector livestock raising has been discussed at an Abkhazskiy Obkom plenum.

Obkom Secretary A. M. Moskalenko's report "On progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 18th (1975) Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum and the Abkahzskaya SSR party organization's tasks to further boost the livestock-raising sector and strengthen its fodder base in the light of the resolution adopted by the 20th (1980) Plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee" and the speeches analyzed in detail the local situation in the sector. It was noted that in recent years the autonomous republic's party, soviet and agricultural organs have achieved considerable successes in consistently pursuing a policy of doing everything possible to boost the livestock-raising sector and to create a solid fodder base.

At the same time it was noted at the plenum that the level of development of the livestock-raising sector in the autonomous republic is insufficient to satisfy the increasing requirements of the population and the tourist industry. The Abkhazskaya SSR as a whole has failed to completely fulfill the targets of the 18th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum for increasing milk and egg production. On a substantial proportion of sovkhozes and kolkhozes fodder crop yields are still low, there is room for improvement in the layout of the sown area and the proportion of succulent fodder is small. The development of livestock-raising on private plots is also slow.

All these shortcomings in livestock-raising and fodder production, it was stressed at the plenum, are a result of the failure of the Abkhazian Ministry of Agriculture and local party, soviet and agricultural organs to give sufficient attention to developing these sectors. Questions relating to the specialization and concentration of the livestock-raising sector are being decided hastily and without due regard for the essential principles of technical processes and the economic factors. Due principle-mindedness and consistency is not being shown in combating shortcomings, transgressions and manifestations of formalism in the organization of socialist competition.

The results of the plenum's work were summed up by B. V. Adleyba, candidate member of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom.